

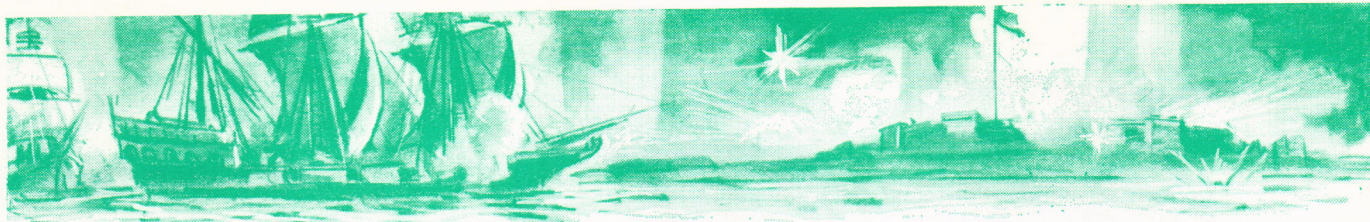
THE INTERNATIONAL
Teamster
DEDICATED TO SERVICE

OCTOBER 1960



ALL ROADS
LEAD TO
THE POLLS

VOTE NOV. 8



the teamsters salute **BALTIMORE**



BALTIMORE, Maryland, seventh-ranking U.S. city, with a 1960 census count of 921,363, has prospered greatly since it was first settled in 1729 as a tobacco port. Today it is a leading Atlantic port also noted for its industries, commerce, educational institutions and a great historical heritage.

Baltimore saw the nation's first railroad; today it preserves the world's oldest rail station. Here was the first telegraph, the first electric street cars, and the first use of illuminating gas. The city was the first to gain renown as a U.S. shipbuilding port with the speedy clipper ships that harassed British shipping. When the British tried to capture the city after burning Washington, a motley army of Baltimoreans routed them. Here, at Fort McHenry, under British fire on September 13, 1814, lawyer Francis Scott Key was inspired to write our National Anthem. Baltimore raised the first major monument to George Washington; is known today as "The Monumental City."

Here is the world's largest steel plant and many diversified industries, including the world's largest spice factory, and hundreds of clothing manufacturers. Here is Johns Hopkins Hospital, famed medical center, and the world's oldest dental school in the University of Maryland. This home town of Babe Ruth loves sports; here thoroughbreds run in the heavy-pursed Preakness. In Chesapeake Bay anglers seek 300 varieties of seafood and the baseball Orioles and football Colts keep sports fans agog.

Gateway to the East, Baltimore is served by many highways and six major rail lines. Helping to serve its transport and warehouse needs are the approximately 17,200 members of the 13 local unions in Teamster Joint Council 62.

A fine large salute to this city of so many important "firsts."

**AMERICA'S
CITIES**

No. 8
of a Series



THE INTERNATIONAL *Teamster* DEDICATED TO SERVICE

Official magazine of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, 25 Louisiana Ave., N. W., Washington 1, D. C.

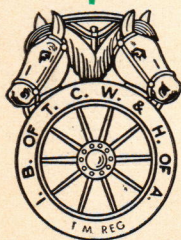
Vol. 57, No. 10 CONTENTS October, 1960

Will You Keep What You Have Fought For?	2
Kennedy Tries to Rig Board	4
Letts Named in Suit	7
DRIVE Report—Basic Issue: Free Unions	9
Board Makes No Endorsement	11
'Airborne' Trucks: New Horizon in Transport	16
The Face That Jack Built	19
How to Vote a 'Split Ballot'	23
Labor Department Assailed	26
Financial Report	29

The International TEAMSTER has a monthly circulation of 1,321,000 and an estimated readership* of 3,500,000.

IT IS THE LARGEST LABOR PUBLICATION IN THE WORLD.

*Based on average impartial surveys for periodicals.



POSTMASTERS—ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579P should be sent to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of America, Mailing List Department, 810 Rhode Island Avenue, N. E., Washington 18, D. C. Published monthly at 810 Rhode Island Avenue, N. E., Washington 18, D. C., by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of America, and second class postage paid at Washington, D. C. Printed in U.S.A. Subscription rates: Per annum, \$2.50; Single Copies, 25 cents. (All orders payable in advance.)

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WILL YOU KEEP WHAT

A Special Message

**TO ALL
TEAMSTERS
AND THEIR
FAMILIES**

IF THERE WAS ever any doubt about the "police-state mentality" of Jack Kennedy and his brother Bobbie, those doubts were laid to rest in the first national debate between Kennedy and Nixon late last month.

Speaking on the major domestic issues facing our country, Kennedy showed his deep-seated hatred for this union, and his utter disregard for this country's heritage of civil liberties and personal freedom, when he blurted out: "I'm not satisfied when I see men like Jimmy Hoffa in charge of the largest union in the United States, still free."

This statement must have astounded millions in his television and radio audience who believe that we still live in a free society.

KENNEDY'S "POLICE-STATE MENTALITY" raises the image of Khrushchev, Hitler, Mussolini and others who took freedom away from those who dared to disagree.

THIS UNION HAS had plenty of first-hand experience with Kennedy's belief that he can 'put somebody away' just because he doesn't like him. But I don't think the American people realized it until Kennedy made his incredible statement.

Jack Kennedy and his brother Bobbie have written a sorry record in abuse of fundamental human rights and civil liberties. Thus far the so-called champions of civil liberties in this country have remained silent. I wonder if they will have the courage to speak up now against the arrogance and police-state thinking of Kennedy and his clan.

IT MUST BE A SHOCK to millions of Americans, and particularly union members, to find out that Kennedy believes one of our major domestic issues is the fact that the head of our largest union is still a member of free society.

YOU HAVE FOUGHT FOR?

What was he really trying to say? That if elected President, he will put Hoffa in jail without trial? Or that he will insist upon an indictment, trial and conviction regardless of the merits? Or that the Department of Justice and the F.B.I. could do something today but are refusing to do so?

I don't think an American ever lived who was so thoroughly investigated as I have been in the past three years. Behind every investigation stand the Kennedys, whose silver-spoon birth prevents them from understanding the hopes and aspirations of those who have known poverty. They hate unions and they hate Hoffa because he heads the largest union. Their investigations have turned up nothing, even though they have spared no effort to turn up some crime of which Hoffa could be found guilty. They haven't found anything wrong despite their repeated use of public abuse and vilification. I think it is time they put up or shut up.

THERE HAS NEVER BEEN a greater threat to abuse the Presidency than the cold-blooded statement that Kennedy personally was not satisfied because someone in America was "still free." If this doesn't warn the American people, then they are past warning.

Who else will Kennedy put in jail if he is elected President? Anyone who sues his brother Bobbie for libel? Anyone who thinks his father is a neo-Fascist? Anyone who thinks that he and his brothers have a "storm-trooper complex"? Anyone who thinks that he is too immature, inexperienced, and unqualified to hold the most important job in the world?

Senator Kennedy was given eight minutes to present the important domestic problems which he believed faced the new President. He deliberately avoided discussion of the union-busting Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin labor

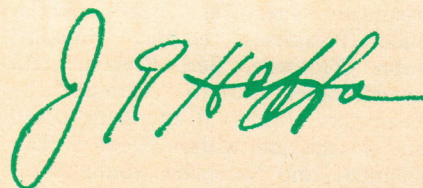
bill for which he was responsible, because he is too ashamed of the fact that he led this bill through the Senate.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY PLATFORM has pledged repeal of the most restrictive provisions of the law. But its candidate looks for votes by threatening to jail the President of the largest union in the world for undisclosed reasons, or, what is more likely, for no reason at all except that Jimmy Hoffa has had the courage to express his opinion of the Senator's qualifications.

We have endorsed neither Nixon or Kennedy in this presidential race. But we have told our members repeatedly, and we shall continue to tell them, that the hatred Kennedy has displayed over the past few years against your union—the untiring efforts he has made to destroy this union—should be fair warning to you.

THE WAGES YOU ENJOY, the standards you have built, the security that you have, have been openly threatened. If your union is weakened or destroyed, as Kennedy has promised to try to do, then you as a member of this great union have a direct and vital stake in the outcome of this election.

These are some of the thoughts you and the voting members of your family should take with you into the solitude of your voting booth on Nov. 8.



General President

Role in Monitorship Revealed

Kennedy Tries to Rig Board

THE FANTASTIC role played by Bobbie Kennedy in the Board of Monitors finally came to light last month.

While the *International Teamster* has referred for months to the fact that all of the numerous anti-Teamster forces have been working hand-in-hand, it remained for Godfrey Schmidt himself, who directed the lawsuit which led to the Board of Monitors, to openly admit it (see cut, page 5.)

Combined in the anti-Teamster crusade are Bobby Kennedy (along with the McClellan Committee), Schmidt, the Justice Department and the F.B.I.

Adding evidence to the role played by Kennedy were sworn affidavits by two of the original 13 "rank-and-filers" from New York, John McManus and Steve Milone.

In their affidavits, filed in the U. S. Court of Appeals by their attorney, McManus and Milone asserted that a meeting was called by Kennedy in his New York apartment, at which the following proposition was made by Kennedy and Terrance McShane, newly-appointed "impartial" chairman of the Board of Monitors who is Schmidt's designee:

McManus and Milone would vote to oust Monitor Lawrence Smith and to vote McShane in as Monitor and then give McShane 90 days working with Godfrey Schmidt to kick out Teamster President James Hoffa, Vice Presidents Harold Gibbons, John O'Rourke, Bert Brennan and several others and to "clean-up" the Teamsters Union. If McShane could not do the job within 90 days then Kennedy and McShane would admit that they were wrong and would join forces with McManus and Milone.

Teamster President Hoffa charged that Kennedy's attempt to rig the

Board of Monitors was "typical of the Hitler-gestapo tactics used by Bobbie-boy and his Presidential candidate brother throughout the period of the McClellan-Kennedy Committee's smear campaign against the Teamsters Union."

Jacques Schiffer, attorney for one of the rank and file Teamster plaintiffs, told the Court of Appeals that, "if these affidavits are true, Bobbie Kennedy and McShane should be indicted for conspiracy to obstruct justice."

The setting of this fantastic proposition was this:

—In late March, Judge Dickinson Letts fired Monitor Smith from the Board of Monitors without the consent of all the 12 rank and file Teamsters—originators of the suit—who had nominated Smith as their Monitor.

—On April 1, Letts then appointed McShane, a FBI agent and close friend of former Monitor Godfrey

Schmidt. McShane is not a lawyer, nor is he familiar with labor organizations or labor law.

—On May 12, the U. S. Court of Appeals kicked McShane out and returned Smith to the Board of Monitors.

—On May 17, Kennedy and McShane called Teamster rank and file dissidents McManus and Milone to the Kennedy's exclusive Park Avenue apartment in New York City to make a rigging proposition.

The Kennedy-McShane strategy was that, if Milone and McManus would oppose Smith, rather than support him, there would be a majority of the rank and file plaintiffs supporting McShane and opposing Smith.

This would allow Judge Letts to fire Smith again and reinstate McShane on the Board of Monitors. With McShane acting as errand-boy for Bobbie Kennedy and his brother

Union Appeals McShane Appointment

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters filed immediate appeals in the U.S. Court of Appeals late last month following the swearing-in of Terrance McShane as chairman of the Board of Monitors.

McShane, supposedly an "impartial" chairman, is the former F.B.I. man who aided in the Justice Department's harrassing investigations of the Teamsters Union. He recently served briefly as a member of the Monitor board but was removed by the Court of Appeals on the grounds that the ouster of his predecessor by Judge F. Dickinson Letts was improper.

Judge Letts went through with the appointment of McShane as

Monitor Chairman, despite an earlier suggestion from the Court of Appeals that McShane's appointment as chairman be reconsidered in light of the affidavits filed by two of original 13 rank and file Teamsters (see story on this page.)

Letts held a two-hour hearing to listen to opposition to McShane from all interested parties, and then immediately called McShane, who had been standing-by in the court room audience, forward to be sworn in.

Godfrey Schmidt, an ex-monitor, nominated, and was the only party to the Monitor mess who supported McShane. All others were opposed to McShane.

Senator John Kennedy, the Board of Monitors would be rigged two to one against Teamster President Hoffa. Martin O'Donoghue, then chairman of the Monitors, and McShane could out-vote the Teamster-nominated Monitor William Bufalino on all occasions.

In their affidavits, McManus and Milone said that they went to the Kennedy-McShane meeting because they were promised evidence that Monitor Smith was "immoral," and had "sold out to Hoffa."

They said that no evidence was ever produced despite repeated reminders that they had been promised the opportunity to view the evidence. Bobbie Kennedy, they said, told them that they didn't need to see evidence and they should "just take his word for the fact that evidence did exist."

When McManus and Milone refused to go along with the Kennedy-McShane rigging proposition, they were called "son of a bitch" by Bobbie Kennedy.

Walter Sheridan, a former investigator for the McClellan-Kennedy Committee, who "just happened along" at the meeting, accused McManus and Milone of "having been reached by Hoffa."

Here are some excerpts from the Milone affidavit:

"Kennedy told us that we were coming to a very crucial point in the Monitorship and that if we did not get rid of Mr. Lawrence Smith, our designee on the Board of Monitors, that the Monitorship would crumble. Mr. Kennedy said the fact that he was here in New York at this time should of itself tell us how serious the situation was. Because he had left Maryland where he was chief aide to his brother, Senator John Kennedy, who was engaged in a primary for the Democratic nomination for President of the United States."

"Then McShane and I had quite a talk. He told me all that he had done as a purported Monitor in a short period of time."

"I asked McShane how come he had received such free rein whereas Mr. Lawrence Smith had been tied down by Chairman O'Donoghue. Mr. Smith had not been allowed to go out on any investigations. I also told McShane that we had been complaining about these very locals for two years or more. Why the sudden interest when nothing had been done for two years?"

PERSONAL
AND CONFIDENTIAL

February 19, 1960

Hon. F. Dickinson Letts
United States District Court
for the District of Columbia
Constitution Avenue and
John Marshall Place, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Judge Letts:

The enclosed materials speak for themselves.

They developed out of a proposal made to me by Edward Bennett Williams, Esq., in the course of a conversation which took place immediately after our last visit to your Chambers. I have kept Martin O'Donoghue informed of this development; as well as the F.B.I. and Robert F. Kennedy.

When I see you next I will
on the two face to
Ed

The above letter, written by Godfrey P. Schmidt to Judge F. Dickinson Letts, dramatically reveals the inter-relation between Schmidt, Bobbie Kennedy and the F.B.I. in the Board of Monitor case. Schmidt admitted authorship of it.

"I also asked Mr. McShane why all of a sudden the plaintiffs become so important. For two years we were ignored. Nobody ever consulted with us in the selection of the Chairman O'Donoghue. Nobody consulted with us about the attempted removal of Mr. Smith or the attempted appointment of McShane to Smith's position. Now all of a sudden we become very important. Then McShane again asked me to go along with Kennedy's 90 day plan. And again I refused to do so."

"I told him I was not going to vote to oust Larry Smith on this hearsay evidence. Mr. Kennedy got very excited; he said he had never said he would use that type of evidence to oust Lawrence Smith. I said to Mr. Kennedy, you said exactly that. You have been telling me about this hearsay evidence and these witnesses you can't bring forward; on those grounds you are asking me to vote to oust Larry Smith and join up with you. I said I would not do it. Mr. Kennedy then said to me you are a liar. I

told him I wasn't a liar and that I knew what I was talking about. Kennedy said to me, you are a son of a bitch."

"This coming from Bob Kennedy really shocked me. I said to him that if you will step outside or down to the street and repeat that remark I'll flatten you. Kennedy said you will what? I said you heard me, I'll give you one more opportunity to step outside and repeat it, and I'll guarantee I'll flip you."

"McShane and Will jumped up and got between Kennedy and me. I told Kennedy I came here to talk and see some evidence and not to be insulted like this."

"I then left Kennedy's apartment. McShane followed me out. He asked me if I would please come back, that Bob didn't mean it that way, that it was a slip of the tongue. I said I would not go back, I would not accept that kind of an excuse."

"Bob Kennedy came out and put his hand out to apologize. I refused to accept it. He said he had been

called a son of a bitch many a time. I said maybe you are one but I'm not. Kennedy said I didn't mean to cast any reflection on your mother and father. He again asked me to shake hands and forget it. I refused I told him he spit in my face once and he wasn't going to get a second chance. He said he didn't spit in my face. I told him it was a spit in my face and he wouldn't get another chance."

"Then McShane said that if you ever want anything done you can call on me. I'm listed in the phone book. I told him I had nothing to say to him now or never and that was it."

"And in conclusion I wish to state that I feel we were taken advantage of in this affair. When we accepted the invitation to Mr. Kennedy's home we were told that there would be five (5) people there. Four (4) Plaintiffs from Local 808 and Mr. Bob Kennedy and that Mr. Kennedy would produce conclusive evidence that one of our associates Pat Kennedy and our designee on the Board of Monitors Lawrence Smith were traitors to our cause and were taking money from Hoffa for betraying us."

"Instead we were faced by Bob Kennedy and at the second (2) part of the meeting by purported Monitor McShane and Sheridan. We were shown no evidence conclusive or otherwise we were interrogated, threatened, abused and I think lied to. This in my opinion was cheap politics at its worse."

Kennedy Girls Join the Club

The Kennedy "girls" are the latest to make dire threats against the Teamsters Union. As wives, sisters, and sisters-in-law belonging to the Kennedy dynasty campaigned at teas and cookie-crumblings, Mrs. Bobbie Kennedy was quoted as follows by Associated Press:

"Mrs. Kennedy said at El Paso that if her brother-in-law, Senator John F. Kennedy, is elected president, labor leaders like James Hoffa of the Teamsters Union will face the full power of a 'strong Department of Justice.'"

The Kennedys are so obsessed with the Teamsters Union that they must talk about it as they loll around their swimming pools.

Subpoena Power: Another Kennedy Tool

There was no doubt about what the labor-hating industrialists and their representatives in the U. S. Senate wanted out of the McClellan Committee—a smear of American labor unions, and particularly the Teamsters.

But now there is doubt that we were the "main show" as far as the Kennedys were concerned.

A lot of eyebrows went up when some information leaked out about the tactics used by the Kennedys to build a machine that could win the nomination.

It appears that the senator's brother, Bob Kennedy, was using the subpoena power of the McClellan Committee to blackjack support for the Kennedy machine he was building. When such distinguished papers as the Wall Street Journal and such a reporter as Drew Pearson print such information, people listen.

Threats Described

Said the Wall Street Journal's reporter, Robert D. Novak:

"He (Bailey, a Kennedy lieutenant) used undisguised threats of political ruin to force Ohio Governor Mike DiSalle into Kennedy's corner early in the campaign . . . Will the changing of the guard mean a new era in Democratic politics? Not really, for these are not starry-eyed idealists who are coming to power . . . (Kennedy) has no time for sentimentality or personal affections, and he has gone his predecessors a step better by refining the traditional methods of political organization to meet the age of mass media and suburbia."

Said Drew Pearson:

"Opponents of Senator Kennedy are still trying to find out what it was that Robert Kennedy held out to Gov. Michael DiSalle to make him swing all the Ohio delegates to the Kennedy camp six months before the convention. They are checking on a rendezvous DiSalle is reported to have had in a Pittsburgh motel with Robert Kennedy and John Bailey, Kennedy's leader in Connecticut. Robert Kennedy, then counsel for the McClellan Committee, had the power of subpoena and used it freely."

* * *

What a gimmick! Politicians live by reputations, and a threat to expose something, large or small, that might damage that reputation with the voters, is a terrible menace. If that was what Kennedy was doing with his subpoena powers, he did not need to find evidence of any corruption or wrong-doing—he only had to find some story, either true or false, that could form the basis of an embarrassing smear.

How Kennedys Used Subpoenas

If this is true—and there are solid reports that there are many more such cases—what does it mean? It means that while Senator McClellan and the other "right-to-work" senators were serious about trying to "get" the Teamsters because of their organizing record in the south, their area-wide agreements, and that hated \$135-a-month pension negotiated by Pres. James R. Hoffa, the Kennedys were also using the subpoena power for something much more important in their eyes. That "something" was the building of a machine through blackmail, threats, and the pouring out of the \$400,000,000 pot of the Kennedy family, that would win the nomination.

Of course the Kennedys had no love for the Teamsters, and it suited their interest to attack Teamsters while holding their punches on AFL-CIO brass they could intimidate. But now the evidence indicates the hearings were not the main show, but a splendid excuse for holding the subpoena power as an aid in building the Kennedy machine.

What a deal!

From *Labor World*, Teamsters, St. Louis.

Affidavit Involves Schmidt

Letts Named in Suit

FEDERAL JUDGE F. Dickinson Letts, who has held jurisdiction over the Board of Monitors case since its inception, was charged last month with having held closed-door meetings with some of the so-called "13 rank-and-filers" in an attempt to swing their support back to Godfrey P. Schmidt.

The allegations were contained in a sworn affidavit filed in Judge Letts' court by Jacques M. Schiffer, attorney for John Cunningham, original leader of "the 13," who since has broken with the group.

Schiffer's affidavit asserted that, after certain of "the 13" had repudiated Schmidt as their lawyer and representative, Judge Letts held conferences in his chambers last July with one or more of the anti-Schmidt group, and "did endeavor to persuade" these men "to exert their full efforts to insuring that Godfrey P. Schmidt would recapture his control of the plaintiffs . . ."

A copy of the affidavit, which is public information follows:

"JACQUES M. SCHIFFER, being first duly sworn on oath, deposes and says:

"1. He is one of the attorneys of record in this cause for the plaintiff, JOHN CUNNINGHAM, and makes this AFFIDAVIT upon a basis of his own knowledge, the files and records of this cause, and upon certain information coming into the possession of the affiant, giving rise to the matters hereinafter stated.

"2. Several months ago, certain of the original plaintiffs in this cause, including one ANDREW BOGGIA, caused GODFREY P. SCHMIDT to be discharged as counsel for certain of such original plaintiffs, such discharge resulting, in part, from the abortive attempt of said counsel to procure the dismissal of MONITOR SMITH by this Court, and having discharged the said counsel, employed other counsel to represent such plaintiffs, the rights of the said plaintiffs to such separate representation being

confirmed by the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

"3. Prior to the confirmation of the rights of the dissenting plaintiffs to employ separate counsel, this Honorable Court then ousted Monitor Smith, and without consultation with the then existent majority of the plaintiffs in this cause had designated one TERRANCE McSHANE to be the successor member of the Board of Monitors to represent the plaintiffs, such appointment being based upon a representation made by GODFREY P. SCHMIDT to the Court that the plaintiffs desired such representation, such counsel then representing, in fact, only four of the original plaintiffs.

"4. During this period of time, the presiding judge in this cause, HON. F. DICKINSON LETTS, contrary to the provisions of Canon Number Seventeen of the Canons of Judicial Ethics, and at such time knowing that the said GODFREY P. SCHMIDT no longer represented a majority of the plaintiffs in this cause, held repeated conferences in his chambers with the said lawyer, in the absence of counsel

for other parties to this cause, and in such conferences did discuss this cause and numerous steps to be taken herein. Contrary to the above mentioned Canon of Judicial Ethics, the presiding judge in this cause has ever since that time continued upon such course of conduct, and did, during the month of July, 1960, meet with the above mentioned BOGGIA, and another or others of the plaintiffs in this cause, and at such meeting did endeavor to persuade such plaintiffs then present to discharge the attorney recently employed by them, to insist upon the discharge of MONITOR SMITH as their monitor, and to exert their full efforts to insuring that GODFREY P. SCHMIDT would recapture his control of the plaintiffs previously represented by him, procure the appointment of McShane, and obtain payment of the large attorney fees previously awarded him in this cause.

"5. At such conference, according to the information and belief of the affiant, a discussion was had of the attempt of McSHANE to impel certain other of the plaintiffs, including McMANUS and MILONE, to discharge their recently employed counsel, to re-submit to the will of GODFREY P. SCHMIDT, and to procure the discharge of MONITOR SMITH, to the end that this Court might designate McSHANE as the plaintiff's monitor. During this, and numerous other similar conferences had by the presiding judge in this cause with certain of counsel for the plaintiffs and with certain of the plaintiffs, a deliberate attempt was made to prevent other parties to this cause from knowing that such de hors the record conferences were held.

"6. Recently one of the numerous appeals in this cause came on for hearing in the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, such appeal being addressed to the stated intent of this Court to designate the above mentioned McSHANE to be the impartial chairman of the Board of Monitors. During the numerous arguments on such appeal, it was disclosed



Judge Letts

to the hearing Justices that the said McSHANE, in concert with one ROBERT KENNEDY, identified as counsel for the Select Senate Committee concerned with labor legislation, did endeavor by force, violence, vituperation and otherwise to frighten the above mentioned Milone and McManus to acquiesce in the appointment of McSHANE as plaintiffs' monitor.

"During the arguments had on such appeal, the above mentioned SCHMIDT did represent to the Court of Appeals that he knew nothing of such attempt and disclaimed any connection therewith. Subsequent affidavits filed in this cause, presented by such counsel, have disclosed that the said GODFREY P. SCHMIDT procured the holding of the meeting between McSHANE, KENNEDY and the plaintiffs, and well knew of each of the matters and things that were discussed and that took place at such meeting.

"Upon information and belief, affiant states that the presiding judge herein, Hon. F. Dickinson Letts, also knew of such meeting, discussed the same with certain of the plaintiffs and their counsel after its occurrence, and participated in the planning that resulted in such meeting and the events that took place at such time.

"7. In an attempt to prevail upon the plaintiffs to permit the discharge of MONITOR SMITH and the designation of McSHANE to succeed him, and, thereafter, to prevail upon such plaintiffs to urge the designation of McSHANE as the impartial monitor, GODFREY P. SCHMIDT, has uttered to such plaintiffs false and misleading charges of misconduct indulged in by MONITOR SMITH and certain of the parties and counsel involved in this cause, and, this Honorable Court has, through its presiding judge, Hon. F. Dickinson Letts, urged certain of the plaintiffs, including BOGGIA and MC FARLAND, to accept such utterances as true, although the fact of such conduct on the part of this Court cannot be reflected upon the record herein unless the attendance of the plaintiffs is compelled at a hearing to be had as heretofore requested, this Court having precluded such matters being spread upon the record by holding numerous and repeated conferences in chambers in the absence of all of the parties, all as will be more particularly shown by the evidence to be introduced upon



"I wonder who they nominated . . . Stevenson or Humphrey."

the holding of a hearing as heretofore requested.

8. The proposed monitor, McSHANE, has stated to certain of the plaintiffs that he has personal reason to throw some of the plaintiffs, defendants and their lawyers in jail, and is thus not qualified to be an impartial officer of this Court.

"9. The proposed monitor, McSHANE, has met previously with the Court, counsel for the plaintiffs, and persons having interests adverse and hostile to the membership of the rank-and-file membership of the Teamsters, and stated that he will personally cause certain of the officers of the Teamsters to be ousted in order that the International Brotherhood of Teamsters may be driven into other labor movements, contrary to the will of the great majority of the Teamster membership.

"10. Each of the plaintiffs herein, upon a hearing of this cause, will testify that the nomination of McSHANE as a MONITOR was procured by fraud and misrepresentations.

"11. Each of the plaintiffs, called to testify, will disclaim any intent or willingness to represent anyone other than themselves, and state their desire that this cause be terminated forthwith.

"12. Certain of the plaintiffs, and their counsel, have conspired and contrived with persons whose interests are hostile to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters to perpetuate this cause by procuring the designation of McSHANE as an officer of this Court, with a plan and design to thus preclude this matter being terminated until such time as the political ambitions of persons hostile to the IBT have reached fruition, according to affiant's Exhibit (A) attached hereto and made a part hereof.

"The matters and things hereinbefore set forth will be testified to by the plaintiffs and by ROBERT KENNEDY, McSHANE, and others when this cause comes on for hearing.

"Each of the statements hereinbefore set forth are based upon the personal investigations of the affiant, depositions heretofore filed herein, statements of certain of the plaintiffs, and the record of this cause."

St. Louis Teamster Veteran Dies

Teamster Business Agent Herman Hendricks, a veteran of Teamsters Local 688's political and organizing battles in St. Louis, Mo., died last month after an illness of several months.

Hendricks was one of Teamster Executive Vice President Harold J. Gibbons' assistants. He worked with the Taxi Unit of Local 688.

Tribute

Gibbons paid tribute to Hendricks devotion to the trade union movement. He said, "No one could ask for a more loyal friend than Herman. He was a credit to his family, to the Teamsters Union, and to America."

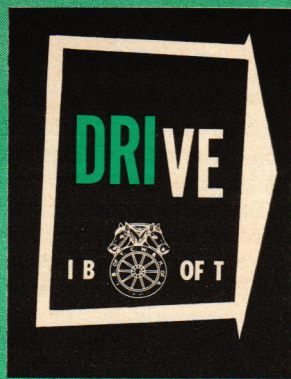
John Naber, assistant secretary-treasurer of 688, said, "We have lost a loyal and capable brother. On behalf of the staff and the membership

of Local 688, and especially that part of the membership who knew him well, we offer our sincere condolences to his family."

Suffered Abuse

Hendricks was called before the anti-labor McClellan-Kennedy Committee. No reason was ever given. It was assumed that Senator John McClellan simply wanted to abuse a Negro Teamster official. He was assisted by Bobbie Kennedy. Between the two of them Hendricks was thoroughly harassed.

Hendricks was born in Arkansas in 1906. He attended school and college in Little Rock. In 1923, he moved to St. Louis. Eventually, he became a taxi driver, and later a business agent for the taxi drivers.



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN INDEPENDENT VOTER EDUCATION

REPORT



Regional Meetings Told

Basic Issue: Free Unions

THE NATION'S unhappy choice between Nixon and Kennedy took the spotlight last month as the Teamsters Union held 11 regional rallies to perfect the organization of DRIVE, the union's political arm.

"While Nixon's record leaves much to be desired, at least he has never introduced legislation designed to destroy the American labor movement," President James R. Hoffa told delegates from 12 states at a mid-September meeting in Chicago. "This is Kennedy's record and he can't escape it. No trade unionist can support him on that record."

Legislative director Sidney Zagri toured the nation to tell Teamsters regional groups meeting in 11 cities that the basic issue in the Presidential and Congressional races was "whether we shall continue to have a free labor movement in America. This is the fundamental safeguard against tyranny and talk of social and humane legislation is a mockery so long as a free labor movement is under attack."

Regional meetings were held between Sept. 16 and Oct. 3 in St. Louis, Pittsburgh, St. Paul, Chicago, Newark, Denver, San Francisco, Stockton, Calif., Seattle, Portland and Philadelphia.

Zagri told the delegates to these

regional meetings that "a Kennedy victory in November will have a direct effect upon our collective bargaining contracts and the ability of our union to retain a militant policy of protecting and advancing our hard-won rights."

He said that "in many legislative areas, it is hard to distinguish the differences between Nixon's and Kennedy's views and record. In terms of our union, however, we do not

know where Nixon stands. We do know where Kennedy stands.

"He stands on record as desiring to 'get Hoffa' and destroy this union. His desire to 'get the Teamsters' could result in 'getting' the entire labor movement. When the Kennedy-Ervin Bill, predecessor of the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin Bill, was introduced by the Democratic nominee, Kennedy said its purpose was to dispose of Jimmy Hoffa. What actually happened was that the bill went so far toward harming the entire labor movement that the platform of his own party repudiated certain portions of that bill.

"Kennedy would now like to disavow his role in the passage of that bill. But actually Kennedy was its architect, he managed its passage on the floor of the Senate, and he cannot rewrite history to suit his own ambitions."

Zagri said that "the Teamsters Union remains the last major obstacle to a state-dominated labor movement in America. If the Teamsters Union falters, the rest of the labor movement has already sold its soul—it will die as a free force for good in this country."

Delegates to the regional meetings heard Zagri describe the Kennedy at-



Hoffa Speaks at Chicago



Vice President John T. O'Brien of Chicago (hands outstretched) tells 12-state delegates about his city's "Volunteers in Politics" (V.I.P.) plan.

titude toward the Teamsters Union as a "lunacy fringe approach." He said that "Jack Kennedy and his brother Bobby are so obsessed with the question of the Teamsters Union that they are willing to throw out any regard for individual rights or basic liberties.

"A Kennedy victory means a continuing assault upon this union. Rank and file members should be alerted to the fact that a Kennedy victory in November will mean that our contracts, our organizing programs, in fact every phase of our union activity will be under constant harassment from every element of government from the White House on down."

Zagri warned that "the Kennedy-type of arrogance and disregard for civil liberties, so well displayed in the infamous days of the McClellan Committee, gives up ample forewarning that a new type of totalitarianism, unknown in the history of our country, will descend upon us if he is successful.

Safeguards

"Franklin D. Roosevelt practiced a kind of totalitarianism, but F.D.R.'s brand had built in safeguards that protected our tradition of freedom. These safeguards were the Wagner Act, which was the cornerstone of a free labor movement; and a dedication to civil liberties in every area.

"Both of these important elements are missing in the Kennedy philosophy. He opposes a free trade union movement, as his record in urging

the passage of the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin Bill so well shows. This bill promotes the domination by the federal government of our American labor movement. Likewise, the Kennedy record in behalf of civil liberties is poor. He declined to take a stand on McCarthyism when that great menace to our civil liberties was riding high in our land; and he was party

to the use of the techniques of McCarthyism in the heyday of the McClellan Committee.

"We do not pretend that Nixon's record is much better on civil liberties. But he has made no open threats to destroy the Teamsters Union or to shackle the free labor movement in America, such as Kennedy has done. And as long as a free labor movement exists, fighting aggressively for the rights of man, only that long will our civil liberties be preserved."

Look at Record

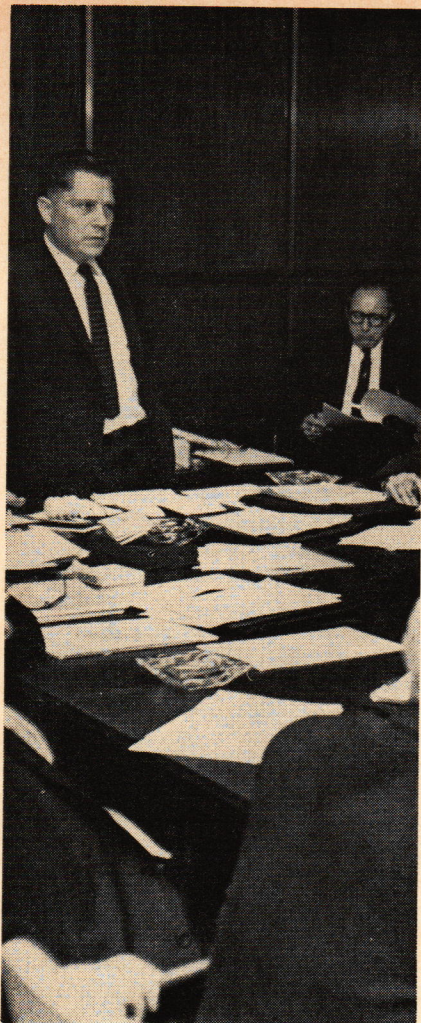
In terms of Congressional races, Zagri urged the delegates to look closely at the labor record of the various candidates.

"Here again," he said, "it does no good if a candidate merely talks, talks, talks about social legislation. If he talks about decent social legislation and still fails or refuses to stand up and be counted in favor of a free, strong labor movement, then he is being a hypocrite. Because without a free labor movement, we will not get social legislation."

Purpose of the 11 regional meetings was to perfect the organization of DRIVE at the Joint Council and local levels; to push membership in DRIVE; and to raise funds for DRIVE activities.



Sidney Zagri (right), DRIVE director, outlines International's new political program to Chicago group as part of nationwide series of 11 meetings.



Left: President Hoffa
presides at Board Meeting



Vice Presidents Flynn, O'Brien



Vice Presidents O'Rourke, Brennan

In Presidential Race

Board Makes No Endorsement

The pre-Fall meeting of the General Executive Board in Washington, D. C. found the Board in serious discussion of a number of important subjects ranging from the monitorship to political action.

While the General Executive Board made no official endorsement in the up-coming presidential race, the Board left no doubts as to the Union's feelings about Senator Kennedy, chief architect of the union-busting Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin bill.

The General President said that in light of the position Kennedy has taken toward the problems of working men and women in America, "I simply cannot see how he can be supported by any trade unionist or union family in this country."

Commenting on the short session of the 86th Congress, President Hoffa told the Board that Kennedy fell flat on his face with promises that he would do something about common situs picketing, minimum wage, aid to the aged and Federal aid to education.

No Leadership

"He failed to accomplish anything in these important areas because he was not able to exert any leadership over the anti-Kennedy wing of the Democrats in the Congress," Hoffa declared. "Nothing was accomplished by Kennedy in the regular sessions of the 86th Congress in behalf of these four major legislative issues because of his absence from the sessions and because of his child-like in-fighting

with other Democratic candidates who were then seeking the nomination."

Hoffa said that although he was urged to make a concentrated effort to apply as much political pressure as possible on the Congress to push through these four bills, he had not moved in this direction on advice from "our friends from both parties that Kennedy would prove to be the stumbling block which would spell defeat for the measures."

"Today, of course," Hoffa pointed out, "our position is sustained since the so-called 'bob-tail' session of the 86th Congress produced exactly nothing. Kennedy did make a fool of himself and demonstrated that he has no real ability or influence when the chips are down."



Left: Attorneys Thatcher and Bergan
Above: David Previant, labor counsel

Board Hears Attorneys' Report

Teamster attorneys reported to the September General Executive Board meeting concerning legal activities involving the International Union, Area Conferences, Joint Councils and local unions.

The report disclosed that the Labor Department has advised the International Union that it accepts as legally sufficient the present insuring clauses of the Union Official or Employee Schedule Bond of the United Benefit Fire Insurance Company. "It should be noted," said the report, "that the master UBF policy issued to the International has recently been amended by adding a provision affording automatic increase of coverage so that the amount of coverage for every insured officer and employee will at all times satisfy the minimum requirement of the new law."

The report also revealed that the International Union has not yet received from the Labor Department a reply to its January, 1960 request for interpretation as to the effect of the new law concerning the status of the Union's national trade divisions as labor organizations.

The attorneys said that it is expected that within the near future the Labor Department will issue supplemental interpretations of the bonding and elections provisions of the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin Act. When such interpretations appear, an analysis will be made by the attorneys and their findings distributed to all Teamster affiliates.

International lawyers told the Board that they have been rendering advice to officers of the Union with respect to the conduct of investigations of complaints by the Labor Department and compliance with subpoenas and requests for access to records and other information. An intensive study has been made of this important area of the law, and an excellent memorandum, prepared by Messrs. Rosenblum and Silverstein of St. Louis, will be distributed shortly to all attorneys representing Teamster interest.

Lawyers' Conference in Canada

In reporting to the Board on their recent Conference held in Montreal, Canada, it was reported that 120 lawyers attended the Ninth Annual Meeting of the National Conference of Teamster Lawyers. The report hailed the session as the most successful in its history.

The Canadian meeting included panel presentations and group discussions covering the areas of consumer and recognition picketing, hot cargo and subcontracting, owner-operators and anti-trust laws, the first six titles of the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin law and the Hobbs Act.

Other discussions by the attorneys included investigations by the Department of Labor under the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin bill, multi-employer bargaining and political activities.

The Board also heard an oral and written report concerning the monitor question, disposition of completed law cases, and an analysis of current and pending cases.

Executive Vice President Gibbons represented President Hoffa and the General Executive Board at the Canadian Conference.

General President Hoffa's formal report to the Board dwelt, for the most part, on the maze of legal documents pending or before the U. S. District Court and/or the U. S. Court of Appeals concerning the monitorship. Members of the Executive Board had the opportunity to attend an oral hearing at the Appeals Court during their round-the-clock meetings in the nation's capital. The oral hearing resulted in the Teamster petition being sent to the Lower Court (U. S. District Court) on the bases that new legal and factual evidence had been introduced and should be considered by the Lower Court before the Appeals Court took the matter under consideration.

A formal action of the Board following the oral hearing, instructed the International Union's attorneys to meet with Judge Letts and attorneys for the monitors in an effort to reach a disposition of the disputed matters brought to the Appeals Court's attention. These meetings are still in progress today.

Organization

Hoffa told the Board that reports from the field and National Trade Divisions "show that we are gaining in membership every month as a result of successful organizing programs."

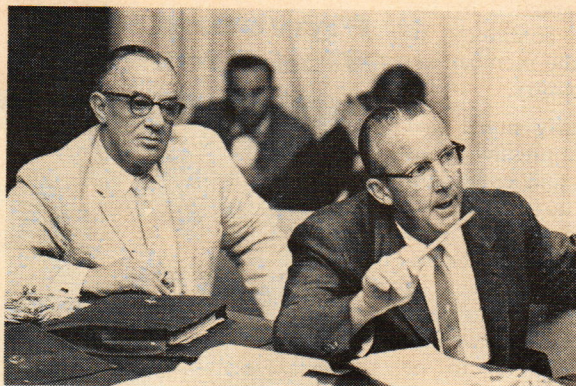
He said that the airline industry is strongly petitioning the Teamsters' Union for organization, "and we are going to answer them by giving them the organization they are asking for."

The IBT is currently engaged in an extensive organizing drive in a system-wide effort to bring Continental Airlines employers into the Teamsters.

The Board heard its General President comment favorably on the organizational ground being made in the poultry industry in New Jersey. "Local 530 in Vineland is progressing well and will soon introduce a new program which we believe will do much to answer the economic problems of all poultrymen in the nation," Hoffa asserted. "We are also laying groundwork right now which may result in the formation of still another poultry local union in Lakewood, New Jersey."

Hoffa also told the General Executive Board that the IBT is holding firm on the island of Puerto Rico.

"Despite police brutality and SIU (Seafarers International Union)



Vice Presidents Tevis, Miller



Vice Presidents Conklin, Diviny, Mock

Right: Vice President Gibbons, General Secretary John English



scabs," he declared, "our organizational program there has not slowed down one bit. In fact, it is being broadened every day."

Hoffa said that because of government interference in our attempts to bring Island workers decent wages, hours and conditions of employment which led to police brutality, the Catholic Church and other responsible Puerto Rican sources have sharply protested against the government and demanded fair play for the Teamsters. He told the Board that the demand was so great on the Island for reprints of the story and pictures which appeared in the August issue of the *International Teamster*, "it was necessary to reprint over a half-million copies in Spanish." The Board also learned that the strike-breaking actions of the SIU have brought them nothing but election losses in two recent NLRB contests.

In studying reports on contract negotiations the General Executive Board reported that collective bar-

Teamsters Establish \$500,000 Trust For Minnesota Children

Teamster President James R. Hoffa announced last month that the Teamsters Union has initiated a drive to establish a half-million-dollar trust fund for the 26 children who lost one or both parents in a recent accident near Worthington, Minn.

Hoffa said the General Executive Board of the Teamsters Union had kicked off the drive with a donation of \$2,000.

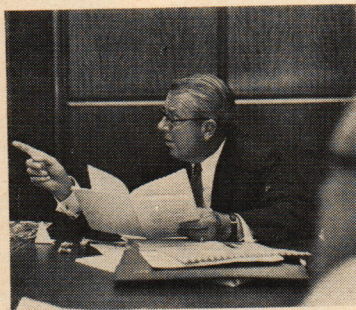
Earlier, Hoffa and Teamster Vice President John O'Rourke announced that they would send \$5,000 in food and clothing to Puerto Rico hurricane victims.

The trust fund for the survivors was organized by Teamsters Local 909 in Worthington. Anthony Pazik is Secretary-Treasurer of the Local Union. The fund will be administered by a Franciscan priest. The treasurer is the president of the local bank.

The tragic accident which took nine lives left 20 children with just one parent and 6 children were orphaned. Altogether, 38 children were involved, but 12 are grown children.

Of the nine people killed in the accident, Hoffa said that eight were members of Teamster Local 909 and the other victim was a brother of a member of that local union.

Hoffa said that solicitations will be made of each of the approximately 900 Teamster locals in the nation, and individual contributions will be solicited from the 1,679,000 members of the nation's largest union.



Vice President Mohn



Vice President Backhus

gaining agreements negotiated by the Teamsters' Union are continuing to pile up new gains for the membership in every part of the country.

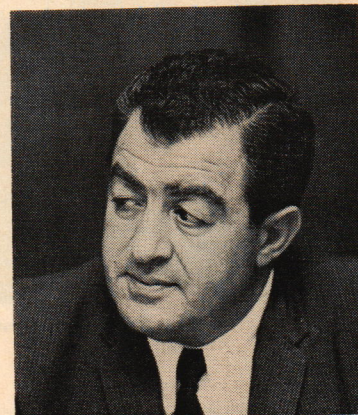
The Board particularly noted that the Union has made impressive gains in the areas of wages and conditions under the concept of area-wide bargaining. The Executive Board also lauded the new mile-stones accomplished by IBT negotiating teams in fringe benefits for Teamster members, pointing out that health and welfare and pension plans continue to be liberalized with the opening of each new round of collective bargaining.

Meetings Planned

President Hoffa readied the Executive Board for a series of meetings which will be called in the near future to prepare the groundwork for one National Master Agreement covering IBT members employed under the Union's over-the-road and local cartage contracts.

"These sessions are considered necessary on the basis of the results of our recent National Over-the-Road and Local Cartage studies," Hoffa said.

Provenzano Is Vice President



Vice President Provenzano

Anthony "Tony" Provenzano was sworn in as the 13th Vice President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters during the recent meeting of General Executive Board.

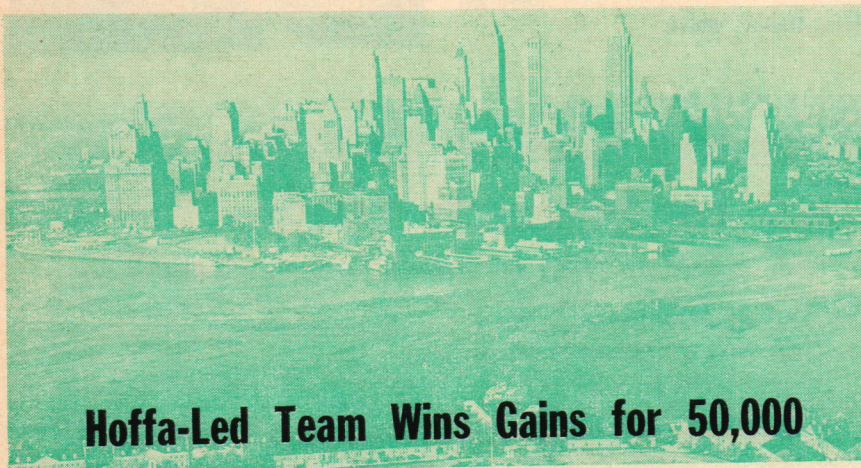
Provenzano succeeds the late John J. Conlin, who served the Teamsters for approximately a half century. Provenzano has been active in the Teamsters trade union movement for nearly a quarter of a century, despite his youthful 44 years.

General Secretary John English, simultaneously, announced that New Jersey Joint Council 73 had topped all other Joint Councils in membership gains during the first quarter of 1960. Provenzano is president of Joint Council 73.

Provenzano is a native of New York City. He joined the Teamsters movement in the late 1930's, and when John Conlin resigned as president of Local 560, he became president.

Last spring Provenzano was elected president of Joint Council 73, and the Joint Council has since established a monthly newspaper, and established an extensive DRIVE political unit.

Provenzano, referring to the 9,000 new members the Joint Council initiated in the first quarter of 1960, said: "This is only the beginning. We intend to continue our organizational drives without letup. The unorganized must be freed from exploitation. They will be brought under the protection and the benefits of the Teamster Brotherhood."



Hoffa-Led Team Wins Gains for 50,000

An 11th-hour settlement in New York negotiating sessions averted a possible strike which would have involved over 50,000 Teamster members in New York and New Jersey.

Two-Year Pact

The settlement was announced by President James R. Hoffa, who headed up the IBT negotiating task force. The new labor agreement calls for a two-year, area-wide contract bringing equal wages, hours, working conditions, pensions and welfare benefits

to over-the-road drivers and helpers covered by the settlement.

Wage Increase

Highlight of the Teamster victory was a minimum 20-cents per hour wage increase plus a six-cents per hour hike in employer contributions to pension and welfare funds.

Hoffa called the agreement "a tremendous victory for all locals participating in the negotiations." The 12 local union memberships involved have ratified the settlement.

Labor Wrongs— Or Myths—Decline

John Holcombe, Commissioner of the new Bureau of Labor-Management Reports, told the Associated Press last month that "labor corruption is declining."

The story, based on an interview between Holcombe and AP newsman Norman Walker, was carried around the nation on the AP's wire service, but was not used by the nation's predominantly anti-labor publishers.

In Washington, for example, none of the three daily newspapers carried the story. Neither was there any mention of the story on the television and radio news broadcasts originating in the nation's capital.

Holcombe was asked: "Lurid testimony at the Senate Rackets (McClellan-Kennedy) Committee hearings churned up numerous stories of labor corruption. Since then there have been fewer such headlines. What has happened in the meantime?"

"Not much has been accomplished in the headline sense," said Holcombe, "but quite a bit has been accomplished in a practical sense.

"People have not been thrown in jail, but we've gotten fine voluntary compliance. Some individuals have just decided that what they were doing is against the law," Holcombe said.

Complaints Thrown Out

He added that more than 2,000 secret complaints reached his desk during the first year after the enactment of the notoriously anti-labor Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin bill. Most of them were thrown out after investigation, he said.

Holcombe's comments substantiate what Teamster officials have been saying all along; that the McClellan-Kennedy Committee was nothing more than a tool to gain sensational headlines in the press. The sensationalism was intended to create sufficient anti-labor hysteria to get Congress to pass a union-busting law. It did.

It is just one year ago this month that the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin bill was enacted into law. Already a dozen amendments have been introduced in Congress to correct the restrictive, punitive provisions of the law that are creating havoc with organized labor.

Teamsters Beat Rubber Workers At Deming, New Mexico, Plant

Teamsters scored a resounding victory in a run-off election run by the National Labor Relations Board last month among the production and maintenance employees of Auburn Rubber Company at Deming, New Mexico. The tally was 166 for the Teamsters and 88 for the Rubber Workers.

This was a substantial shift from the first election when both unions ran a dead-heat with the third place on the ballot being reserved for "neither" votes.

The election excited the interest of newspapers all over the southwestern United States as the Rubber Workers desperately tried to engage the sympathy of anti-Teamster newspapers by raising fictitious prospects of violence. Actually, there was not a single incident of violence, or even a threat of violence, during the whole campaign.

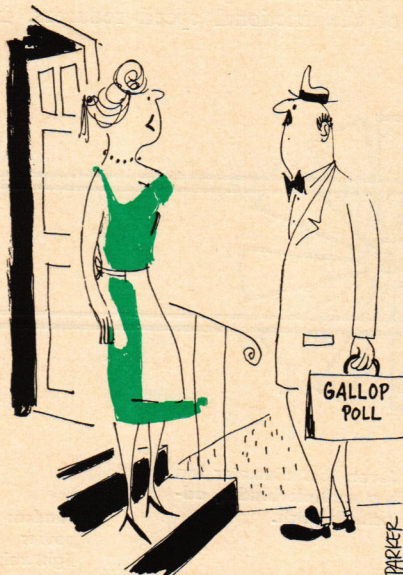
George Harper, general organizer of the staff of the Central Conference of Teamsters who skillfully directed a well-coordinated team of organizers, found that he had the general support of the townspeople in the final stages of the campaign.

The tide turned against the Rubber Workers when their shifting positions were revealed. The Auburn Rubber Company had moved out of Auburn, Indiana, after irresponsible tactics taken by the same union in Indiana forced the company to discontinue manufacture of certain unprofitable items. When the company settled in Deming, the Rubber Workers sought to organize the employees, using as bait promises of wage increases of as much as \$1 per hour. When the company revealed that the demands of the Rubber Workers might make it completely impossible for the company to operate, the community was stirred into hostility against the Rubber Workers and its solid backing went to the Teamsters. Harper's team concentrated on a door-to-door campaign throughout the area, concentrating their propaganda on getting the people a realistic contract with prospects for continual growth in benefits as the company's production expanded.

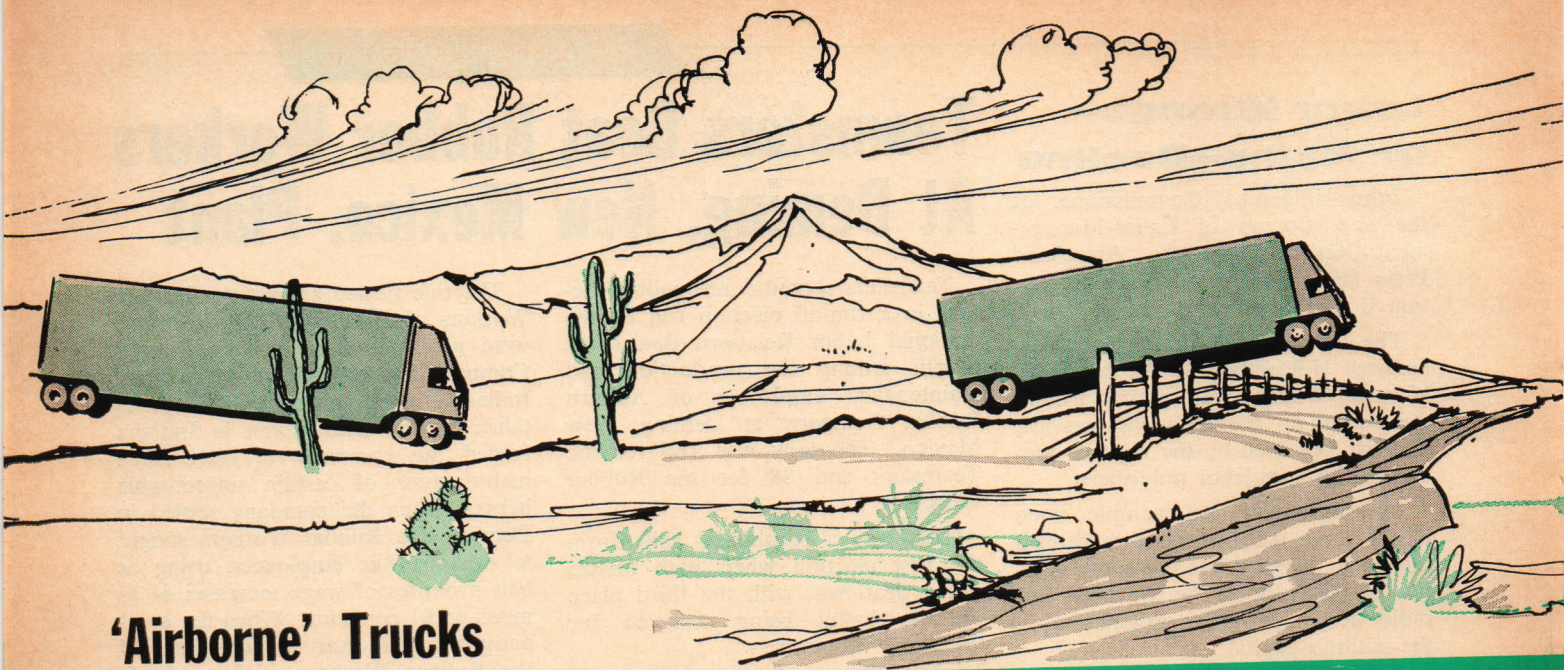
The townspeople of Deming, suffering depression after losing the U. S. Air Force base and removal of defense production during the post-war years, were impressed by the realistic economic stand of the Teamster organizers. They urged support of the Teamsters as against the prospects of loss of this new payroll which had taken so much effort to bring to their community.

When the tide turned against the Rubber Workers, they took a desperate gamble. Using the smear technique and the red-herring they obtained from the Bishop of El Paso a letter encouraging employees to vote for them. Through the intervention of a local Priest shortly before the election, the Bishop reversed his stand. When this happened, the Rubber Workers first said that the Bishop's last letter was a phony. However, when the local Priest actually carried the message to the plant workers, the Rubber Workers were sunk.

On the night following the election, a dance, which the Teamsters had previously scheduled, turned into a victory celebration as employees and townspeople congratulated each other on the Teamster victory.



"Both of their wives dress so smartly, it's hard to make an intelligent decision as to which candidate to vote for!"



'Airborne' Trucks

A New Horizon in Transportation

STREAKING out of Los Angeles, a cross-country, wheel-less truck and trailer roars eastward following Air Truck Route No. 1. Thundering along a 30-foot wide right-of-way across deserts, mountain passes and wide rivers, unmarked except by buoys, the air giant will terminate its run in San Juan, Puerto Rico after 1000 over-water miles.

The truck is an Air Truck—the

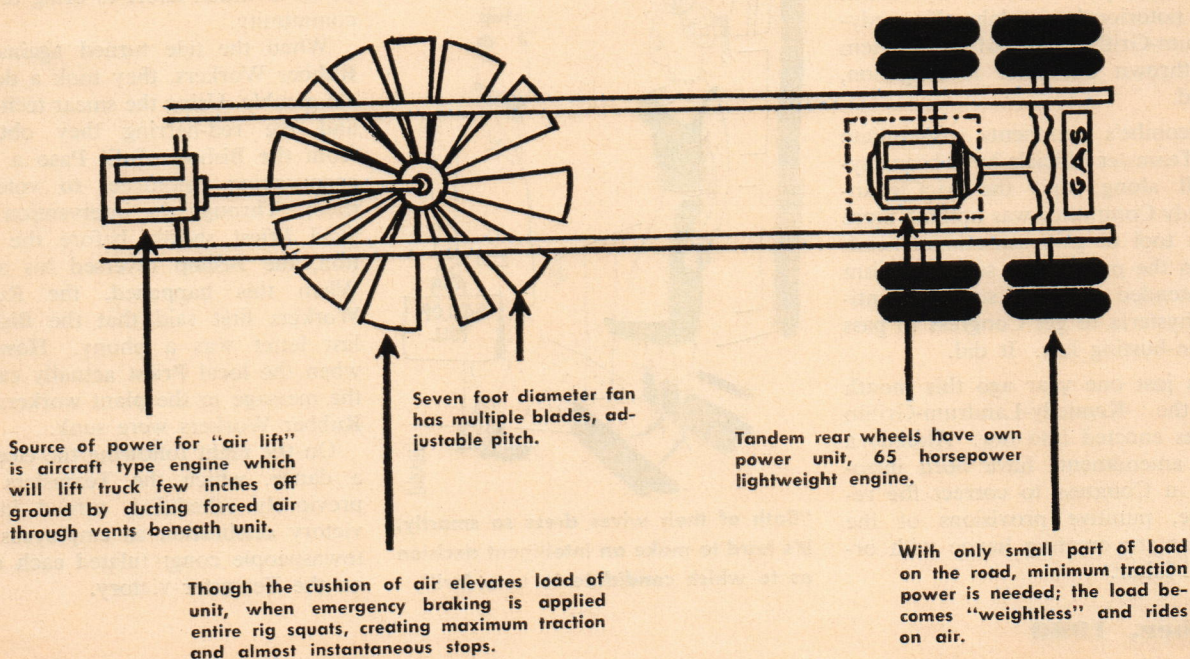
mid-20th Century's most revolutionary advance in transportation.

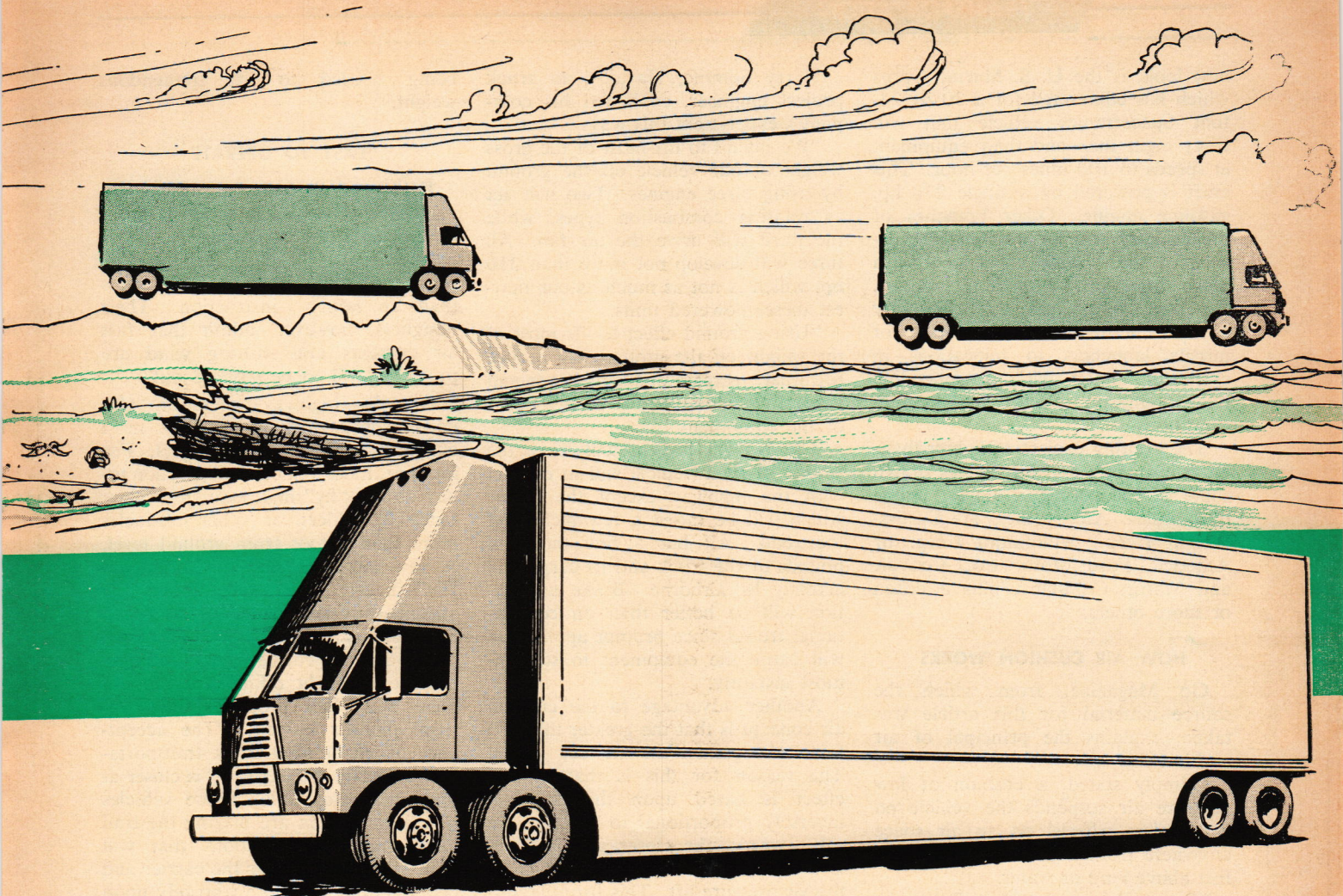
Riding literally on air—air generated by horizontal propellers ducted groundward—the “flying” truck skims along at better than 100 miles per hour over land, rivers and even oceans. Held only a few feet off land or water by its self-generated air cushion, the big rig experiences none of the frictional speed reducers, in-

cluding road contact, which plague conventional trucks.

Nor is the Air Truck confined to paved highways or established routes. If anything, it “flies” fastest over road-less marshes, bridgeless rivers and unfettered oceans.

Air trucks are no figment of the imagination. Right now they are on the drawing boards. Already “in the air” are their less mammoth brethren,





non-cargo air cushion vehicles, which have made headlines in recent months and brought awed gasps from even their designers. The authoritative World Almanac rates the introduction of air cushioned vehicles as one of the ten major events of 1959.

TO REPLACE SHIPS?

A cargo agent for Southern Airways, Inc., which has ordered two of the big cargo air trucks from the pioneering Spacetratics, Inc., predicts that "within two or three years trucking cargo over water on regular scheduled runs between Miami and the Bahama Islands will be an accepted fact." Fantastic as it may sound, it is not only true, but completely feasible from both the practi-

cal and economical standpoint.

Southern's airborne, barge-like crafts, up to 50-feet long and 32-feet wide, will weigh seven-and-one-half tons empty and transport over 20 tons of cargo at better than 100 miles per hour. The vehicles are equally at home above land or water and will be powered by five 270 hp. industrial engines. Says one Western trucker: "I envisage the day when our present routes will be extended far beyond the point where highways end."

Another truck carrier sees profitable hauls between the United States and Hawaii, as well as air trucks taking over short hauls to offshore islands.

CONSTRUCTION DUTY

Construction firms are eyeing the in-

troductory of the air trucks as a real answer to many of their off-the-highway problems. "We operate and service plenty of jobsites where roads are next to impassable," declares an Eastern construction operator. "An air truck could get through to our most vexing" job.

In the more distant future are plans for air truck routes between the United States and Europe. England's Saunders-Roe, which has already successfully flown an air cushion car across the English Channel, is building a monster 40-ton Hovercraft that will skim across the water at over 100 miles per hour. Its payload capability is said to be twice that of conventional air transport of comparable weight. What's more, the Hovercraft needs only one-quarter as much engine horsepower.

MILITARY USE

The first branch of the Military to show an interest in transportation's

← **SCHEMATIC of proposed Navajo Air Truck shows (left) aircraft engine power for air lift. Tandem rear wheels (right) have own 65 horse-power lightweight engine. Front engine (not shown) is also lightweight gasoline motor. Less driving horsepower is needed because air lift reduces friction with road.**

new look, is the U. S. Marine Corps which has contracted for a 30 by 24-foot Spacetratics vehicle that will carry eight men and their equipment at speeds to 100 miles per hour. This craft is powered by a single 270 hp. gasoline engine. Other branches of the military will be watching the results of the Marine experiment with more than just a passing interest. Defense experts see the possibility of quick, mobile transportation of missile launchers to relocations in event of attack without depending upon highways, bridges or weather conditions.

The exciting project of lighter-than-air trucks, cars and busses has drawn some of the country's biggest industrial names. Among them are Curtiss-Wright Corp., Aluminum Corp. of America, Ford Motor Co., Convair and Martin Company, plus a dozen or more others.

HOW AIR CUSHION WORKS

Go Magazine, from which the source material for this article was taken, explains the principal of air cushion this way:

"Simply stated, a cushion of low pressure air suspends the vehicle on 'frictionless wheels' on an air space anywhere from a few inches to a few feet above land or water.

"Once 'airborne,' some of the air-stream developed by the craft's spinning fan blades is diverted as air jets for propulsion and guidance.

"An air cushion vehicle can spin completely around on its axis, it can turn, go forward or run in reverse without so much as shifting a gear. Its air fan's rpms. remain constant. What changes is the position of various external louvers. The change for most air trucks now in the development stage comes with the turn of the truck-like steering wheel right, left, or as in an airplane, when pushing it forward or pulling it backward."

One of the country's most interested truck carriers is the big Navajo Freight Lines, Inc. which gave the public a look at airborne cars at this year's 500 mile Indianapolis race. The carrier sponsored a model of Curtiss-Wright's air car which was viewed by thousands.

While Navajo doesn't intend to take to the air just yet, it is putting that kind of a foot forward in its plans to take most of their truck and cargo weight off the highway through the principle of air cushion ground effect.

Harry Somme, Navajo's air truck project engineer, explained his company's experiment this way:

"We intend to lift most of the gross weight of our vehicle off the ground by using three engines. Two will act as rotating combustion types, while the third will drive the air fan. All three will develop not more than 310 hp. which is not as much as our newest diesel powered units.

"Using ground effect to lift most of the weight off the ground will reduce tire wear, increase our load factor and generally prolong the life of every part of the equipment."

The Navajo project will leave the wheels of their vehicle still in contact with the highway except the trailer which will be raised a few inches off the road. All but a few thousand pounds of the truck and its cargo will actually be airborne. Brake application will be better than on conventional trucks since prompt application will cause the equipment to stop almost instantly.

Another advantage to the cushion air concept is that the greater the load factor the greater the lift idea works. The reason for this is that ground effect is based upon the principle inversely proportional to altitude. In other words, the closer an air truck is to the ground the more efficient is the air pressure lift. This formula also accounts for only modest horsepower

being needed to lift tremendous weight.

EASY TO OPERATE

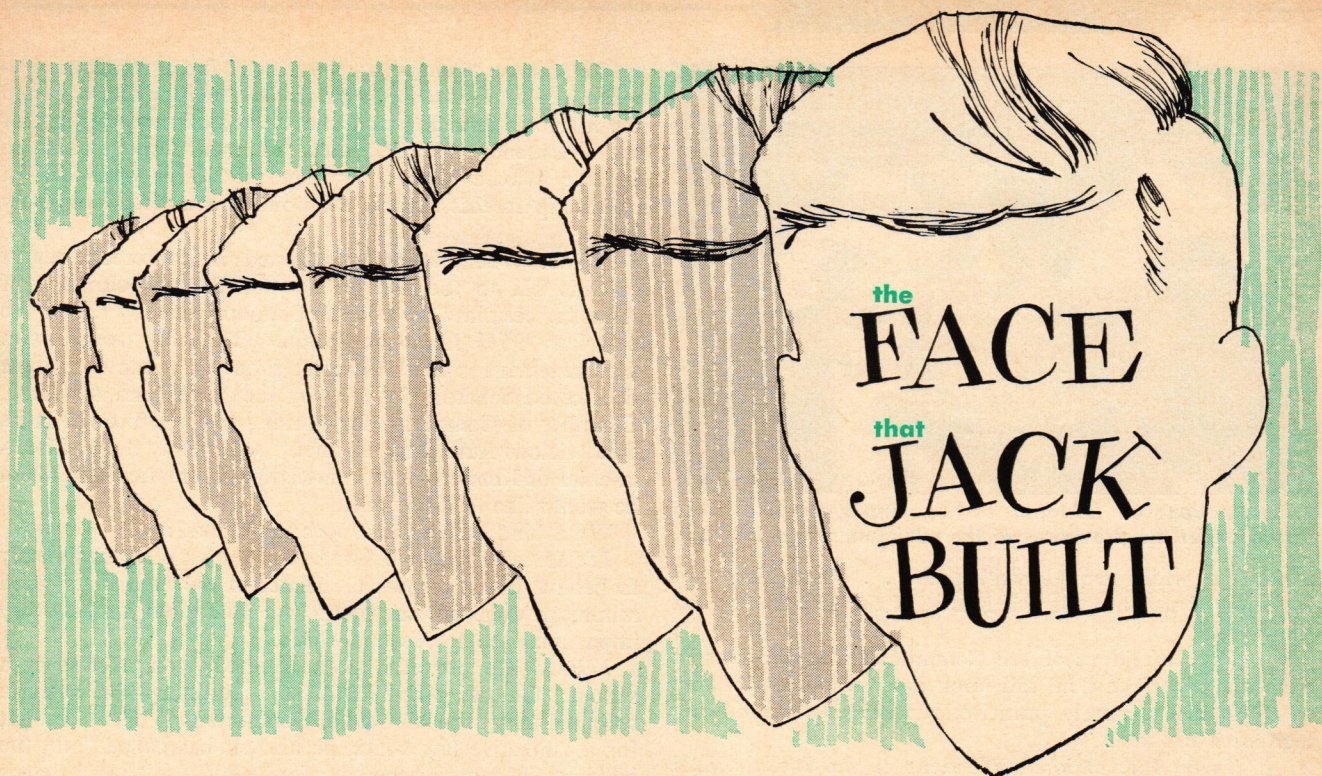
Drivers of air cushioned trucks will need little schooling in order to properly operate the airborne rigs. It is claimed that a passenger car operator can be taught to operate them in less than an hour's instruction. Their designers, however, admit that fast air currents and shifting wind are problems still to be worked out.

Off the highway operation also needs some working on, say most engineers engaged in the project. For instance, those vehicles in operation today do not "fly" high enough to clear fences, boulders or other obstacles more than a foot from ground level. A new model is said to be able to "fly" nearly eight feet above the ground, but loses some of its speed and stability at this height. Far from being discouraged, designers are burning the midnight oil in working out these and other problems that confront pioneer models. "The acceptance of air cushion truck transportation," declare the experts, "is closer at hand than we think. Those vehicles now in operation are blazing the trail to future fleet operations that will spell greater profits for the carrier and better service for those who rely upon the industry."

Hoffa Keeps Up Visits to Locals



One of President Hoffa's many visits to local unions last month included Local 676 in Camden, N. J. In the picture above Hoffa is surrounded by members of the local union prior to his address at their regular general meeting. President Hoffa called for strong political action to amend or repeal the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin bill.



SENATOR JOHN F. KENNEDY of Massachusetts would like to be the next President of the United States. His first step was to gain the nomination of his party as the candidate for that high office. To have gotten this far, Jack Kennedy had to sell a lot of people on the notion that he's a liberal, that he's pro-labor, pro-civil rights, pro-farmer and a man of peace. He isn't pro-labor; his civil rights record is worse than spotty; he has a consistently bad record on farm legislation; and his last major foreign policy speech was an invitation to "war by accident."

LABOR

Let's take a good look at the record of this great "liberal,"—let's look behind the face he has manufactured for the voter and expose him for what he is—a machine politician who straddles every issue, who voted in the Senate with one eye on Los Angeles.

First, let's get rid of this silly idea that Jack Kennedy is a flaming liberal in his labor views. He was committed to an improved minimum wage and hour bill. What did he do about that commitment?

ITEM. He campaigned for the Presidency all over the United States, and was so frequently absent from the Senate that Senator Lister Hill of Alabama, Chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, was able to use Kennedy's absence as an excuse to avoid holding hearings on the minimum wage bill since Kennedy was chairman of the responsible subcommittee.

ITEM. When candidate Kennedy finally did show up, time was so short that, in order not to be embarrassed politically by not producing any bill at all, Kennedy sold out on item after item to the anti-labor boys just to get a bill before the Senate. The resulting bill was a completely gutted version of what was needed.

ITEM. For example, instead of covering all employees under the bill, only those employed in establishments whose gross business income exceeded \$1 million were covered, with few exceptions. And Kennedy was the man

who led the fight in committee against killing all exemptions as proposed by Wayne Morse.

ITEM. Kennedy proposed exemptions under the act for employers with given numbers of employees, and this varied from industry to industry. Kennedy opposed limiting straight time to 40 hours a week with overtime payable beyond that.

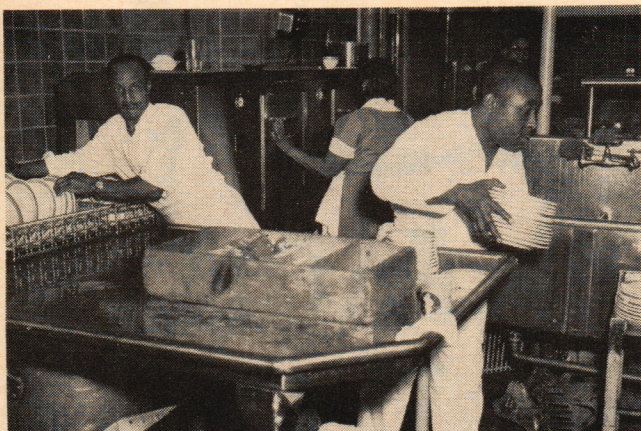
ITEM. Kennedy opposed including service employees, such as laundry workers, hotel and restaurant employees, etc., some of whom earn as little as 53¢ an hour.

ITEM. Kennedy opposed a motion to grant these people two annual increases to bring them to \$1 an hour at the end of two years.

ITEM. Kennedy compromised (surrendered) on the issue of pulp and paper mill operators who use farmer-subcontractors to do their logging and do not include them on mill payrolls. Since this is a practice common in the south, it gave the southernmill operators an unfair price advantage over the northwestern operators who don't subcontract. Mr. Hartung, President of the International Association of Woodworkers, whose interest is in *all* pulp and logging business, was highly critical of this sellout of the legitimate mill operators and workers.

SUMMING UP his shameful record on the minimum wage bill, Kennedy failed completely to exercise his leadership of the Labor Subcommittee, was derelict in his duty, sold out on issue after issue and finally came to the Senate with a bill which did little more than increase the coverage of the old bill, and even that was an inadequate increase. His conduct with regard to the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin Bill was far worse, so much worse that it's hard to believe that any union man or woman could support this man on his record. Let's see what some of the top labor leaders in this country have said about this union-busting law.

Joe Curran of the National Maritime Union said, "We built our unions strong. We cannot let that be wiped out by our enemies, by victims of hysteria, or by *self-styled political friends*. I urge all members . . . to oppose any



Kennedy opposed bringing service employees like those above under the provisions of the minimum wage-hour bill.

legislation which would assist the . . . obstructing and breaking of unions. All this is true of the bill that passed the Senate."

Joe Beirne, President of the Communications Workers of America, said, "We shall call upon every resource available to us to defeat purely punitive, repressive, union-busting legislative proposals."

A. J. Hayes, International President of the International Association of Machinists, said, ". . . This bill contains provisions which no responsible trade-union officer . . . could conceivably support . . . Much of what is being presented here in the name of reforming corruption . . . is simply destructive of perfectly legitimate procedures. . . ." What was the "pro-labor" Kennedy's role in this vicious law about which Wayne Morse said, "The Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin Law . . . is a law to hamstring labor. That was its purpose. Time will show that to be its effect."? What did "liberal" Senator Kennedy have to do with this?

ITEM. In the Joint Conference of the Senate and House Committees on this bill, Kennedy time after time after time rejected amendments which might have made it a law with which unions could live.

ITEM. Time after time, he voted with the Republican conferees in rejecting pleas by Senator Morse to take issues back to the floor of the Senate for instruction since the Committee was considering items which had already been rejected by the Senate as a body, when it adopted Kennedy-Ervin in roll-call votes. It would be instructive to list those items which Kennedy refused to submit to Senate instructions. They are:

1. No man's land provisions.
2. Situs picketing.
3. Struck goods agreements.
4. Consumer picketing.
5. Bonding.
6. Inspection of membership lists.
7. Hot Cargo agreements.

REMEMBER, every one of these issues had been rejected by roll-call vote of the full Senate when they came before that body. Kennedy was simply scared that the debate which would certainly take place on the Senate floor would have given labor's real friends a chance to rally against the anti-union propaganda. He was playing presidential politics to the lowest level of unprincipled compromise to gain delegate votes.

Kennedy had made a firm commitment to the building

trades unions to make a strong fight for a common situs picketing bill favorable to labor. As a matter of fact, when the fight was joined, Jack Kennedy was off campaigning for the Presidency and delegated his own responsibility to Senator Wayne Morse. As a result of his own lack of leadership in this matter, the point was almost completely lost.

ITEM. When Kennedy presented the conference report on this bill to the Senate, Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona, certainly no friend of unions, happily called the new law "95% Landrum-Griffin." The only trouble with that statement is that it doesn't properly acknowledge the debt owed Senator Kennedy by the NAM and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce for pushing the bill through in its final, vicious form. Jack Kennedy is definitely the architect-in-chief of Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin, no matter how much he would like to disclaim it.

What kind of a record does this make?:

ITEM. On the one hand, Kennedy failed completely to behave like a responsible leader in the fight for a good minimum wage bill and wound up selling out almost every important gain to his opposition.

ITEM. He proved that a Kennedy compromise is a sellout. On the other hand, as a result of the hysteria whipped up by the McClellan Committee, he openly fought for a vindictive law which he himself has called "Not the bill that the facts of the situation called for." And that is Jack's other face. He can pretend regret that so vicious a bill was written after leading the fight in conference to write it. Since conference discussions are not recorded, and few motions are made at these meetings, he can hide behind the screen which he thinks Executive Sessions provide him. Fortunately, the proceedings are not quite as secret as Jack thinks.

A final word on Jack Kennedy, the "pro-labor" candidate. If your liberal friends try to tell you his labor record is good except for one time, remember the story of the boxer who killed a sparring partner with one blow during a workout. At the hearing into the death, the boxer told the boxing commissioner he had been like a brother to the dead man, had hunted and fished with him, known his family for years, paid his doctor bills and was godfather



Soil Conservation programs to prevent scenes like the one above were opposed by Senator Kennedy in 1953 and 1955.

to his now orphaned children. "Commissioner," he said, "I was his best friend. I only hit him hard but once in my life." "Yes," replied the commissioner, "and that was the only time you ever killed him."

Jack Kennedy only had to kill labor once to be its murderer!

FARM POLICY

As bad as Jack Kennedy's record is on labor, fighting extension of minimum wage laws, creating Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin, his record with regard to preserving the economic well-being of the American farmer is just as bad. Following is just part of that record.

ITEM. On June 15, 1953, Senator Kennedy voted against increasing the agriculture conservation program. On the same date, he voted for a motion to cut \$50,000,000 from this program.

ITEM. On April 27, 1954, Kennedy voted against furnishing relief to domestic wool growers by providing incentive payments to encourage increases in flocks.

ITEM. On August 9, 1954, Kennedy voted against price supports at 90%-100% of parity for wheat, cotton, corn, rice, tobacco and peanuts. On the same day, he voted for a motion reducing supports to 82½%-90%, eliminating tobacco.

ITEM. On August 10, 1954, Kennedy voted against mandatory price supports for oats, barley, rye, grain, sorghums and soy beans at 75%-90% parity. On the same date, he voted against supporting live beef cattle at a minimum 80% of parity.

ITEM. On August 10, 1954, he voted against authorizing donations to veterans' and armed service hospitals of surplus farm goods and voted against indemnities to farmers for slaughtering infected cows.

ITEM. On April 26, 1955, Kennedy voted for reducing soil conservation funds by \$55,000,000.

ITEM. On March 9, 1956, Kennedy voted against mandatory supports for millable wheat at 90% of parity. On the same date, he voted against supporting the price of hogs and beef cattle through loans, purchases or other operations.

ITEM. On March 13, 1956, Kennedy voted against providing the Secretary of Agriculture with authority to support wheat for domestic human food consumption at 100% of parity.

ITEM. On March 15, 1956, Kennedy voted against permitting livestock grazers to participate in the conservation reserve program.

ITEM. On March 13, 1958, Kennedy voted against a measure to hold off any reduction in dairy price supports until Congress had a chance to study the necessary changes.

ITEM. On July 25, 1958, Kennedy voted against supporting the price of manufacturing milk and butterfat.

The record, obviously, is much lengthier and more detailed. However, it is apparent that Senator Kennedy's position is one which is basically opposed to meaningful price supports and general relief of the economic problem which faces every small and middle farmer in the United States today. He is certainly in no position to criticize the disastrous Benson Farm Policy, since he has consistently supported it. Senator Kennedy cannot even comfort himself with the theory that this affects only several million farmers and has no relationship to the rest of the economic problem. It is the unfortunate truth that the farmer is not only the producer of the vast bulk of our food supply but is also one of the most important customers of manu-

factured goods, and any study of recent economic history will show that when the farmer suffers, labor generally suffers. When the farmer does not get a fair price in the market, he cannot pay a fair price for his goods and services. This affects everybody.

CIVIL RIGHTS

For some strange reason, it has become fashionable to assume that because Jack Kennedy is himself a member of a minority religious group in this country, therefore, he must automatically be concerned with the civil rights of all minority groups. Before dealing with his record in this regard, bear in mind that Kennedy has never represented a constituency in which his church was a minority group, and his concern for other minorities has somehow avoided the record. Again, there are the two faces of Jack.

ITEM. Here is the manufactured face. John F. Kennedy has lunch with Thurgood Marshall, the distinguished leader of the NAACP. Here is the real face. At a breakfast meeting at Kennedy's home, he receives the endorsement of Alabama Governor Patterson. It is no secret that Governor Patterson received the warm support of the Ku Klux Klan in a campaign for the governorship of



Says Jackie Robinson, former Dodger great: "Senator Kennedy cannot expect any self-respecting Negro to support him."

Alabama, and is closely allied with the Klan politically. Also attending the intimate clambake was State Senator Sam Engelhardt, head of the Alabama White Citizens Council. Can you guess the conversation between Kennedy and Patterson? Patterson is the man who, in his last campaign for governor, used a picture of a Negro father knocked down and kicked while taking his child to a Little Rock High School. Patterson said from the platform, "That is the way I will treat them if you make me your governor."

ITEM. Again, the manufactured face: Kennedy votes for the 1957 Civil Rights Bill. The real face: Before the bill came to the floor for a vote, Jack Kennedy joined the southern bloc in voting to return the bill to certain death in Senator Eastland's Committee. Further, he stood

solidly with the racist southern bloc on the jury trial amendment. His ultimate vote proves only that, like a good machine politician who never stops running for office, Kennedy will vote with the popular majority, not for principle.

ITEM. The manufactured face: In a TV discussion with Senator Humphrey in West Virginia, Kennedy made a tepid, meaningless statement on Negro equality. The real face: Quoting Jackie Robinson, "... Kennedy's peculiar failure to appear at Wisconsin rallies in Negro areas. Kennedy seldom found time to appear at Negro rallies." It would certainly appear that Kennedy, trying to be all things to all people, was keeping an eye on the southern vote while trying to win the Wisconsin delegation. Again quoting Jackie Robinson, "... It is quite clear to me by now that Senator Kennedy cannot expect any self-respecting Negro to support him with the image of Patterson, Engelhardt and their ilk setting across the breakfast table; ... as long as he continues to play politics at the expense of 18,000,000 Negro Americans, then I repeat, 'Senator Kennedy is not fit to be President of the United States.' Adam Clayton Powell, distinguished church leader and Congressman from New York, has known Jack Kennedy for years. Like every thinking American liberal, Congressman Powell finds Kennedy's vote on the 1957 Civil Rights bill less important than his alliance with the southern bloc to refer it to the tender mercies of the Eastland Committee.

Further, Powell finds Kennedy's failure to join in the Senate censure of Senator McCarthy inexcusable for anyone pretending liberalism. It is an absolute, provable fact that Senator Lyndon Johnson of Texas and Governor LeRoy Collins of Florida have both made much more forthright and courageous statements regarding the right of the American Negro to full justice under the law than has the "liberal" Senator from Massachusetts. Neither Ralph McGill of the Atlanta Constitution nor Federal Judge J. Wattes Waring of South Carolina have held back

WHERE'S JOE?

Sen. Kennedy's father, Joseph P. Kennedy, has, for reasons of campaign policy, been so effectively hidden since the nominating convention that it is almost as if he did not exist. This is the more remarkable in that the elder Kennedy had a reasonably prominent career under the New Deal as chairman of the Securities and Exchange commission and as ambassador to Britain. It is even more remarkable in that the remainder of the rather numerous Kennedy clan are well to the foreground in the campaign.

Is Sen. Kennedy somehow ashamed of his father, or does he think that the elder Kennedy would lose him votes? If so, why? Because the presence of a rich and somewhat conservative parent would not accord too well with the "image" of a candidate speaking for the union bosses and the left? We cannot be sure, but we can be sure that Kennedy Sr. has proved almost invisible since his son was nominated. He is in the file of the political bureau of missing persons.

The major mystery of the 1960 election may prove to be: Where is Joe?

From Chicago Tribune Sept. 15, 1960

Loser Complex?

Seven pages of the 24-page September issue of *The AFL-CIO Federationist* are devoted to an exhaustive effort to explain why the AFL-CIO is backing John Kennedy for President.

Possibly one reason for the laborious explanation is that the general labor movement has made an official endorsement only three times—and, each time, backed the losing candidate.

In 1924, the AFL endorsed Robert M. LaFollette, Sr., Progressive Party candidate, who ran third. In 1952, the AFL abandoned a long-standing precedent against endorsements and officially urged election of Adlai Stevenson. The AFL-CIO repeated the Stevenson endorsement in 1956.

The AFL as a body never gave endorsement to Franklin D. Roosevelt, labor's all-time champion.

in their expressions for full constitutional rights for Negroes.

On the record, then, it seems apparent that Jack Kennedy will lie down with whomever can give him delegates. And his press agent will see that the right news is printed and the wrong news played down.

ITEM. His lunch with Thurgood Marshall was well publicized. The fact that Thurgood Marshall, to his everlasting credit, failed to endorse Kennedy, makes no front pages if Jack can help it.

ITEM. Kennedy's breakfast with the hate-mongers from Alabama was big news in Birmingham and Mobile. On what page of what northern paper did you read about it?

And so again, the consistent Kennedy pattern. Say the right thing, vote carefully or not at all, and don't take the unpopular side of any issue, regardless of the principle.

ITEM. When labor is being whipped, join the whippers; when you sit with union leaders, promise them the world.

ITEM. Tell the Farmers Union you're their best friend; in the Senate, kill the farm price supports.

ITEM. Convince the NAACP of your purity; make heaven knows what unholy alliance with the racists. Vote for a Civil Rights bill; but first, try to kill it by committee.

ITEM. Vote against reducing excise taxes on consumer durable goods because you fear the loss of taxes; then vote against reducing the oil depletion tax allowance which permits the big oil companies to legally steal many times the millions of dollars in taxes that the excises on consumer goods represent.

What kind of a Presidential candidate have we been looking at? We have seen evidence of a failure to lead a fight to which he was committed, a tendency toward abandoning his duties completely in seeking a political goal, a man who will sacrifice substance for form, and a man who will join almost any coalition that promises him some political good. It may be that this man of overwhelming ambition will do almost anything to gain the Presidency. What we, as Americans, must decide is whether we want a President to whom the end justifies the means. Every demagogue and tyrant in history has proceeded on exactly that theory. Few have been as adroit as Jack Kennedy in concealing their real nature. America, and the democratic nations who look to America for leadership, deserve a far better fate than Jack Kennedy, the man with the manufactured face.

If You Want To 'Split The Ticket' DON'T DO THIS



More and More Voters 'Splitting Ballots'

"SPLITTING THE TICKET" in elections is a growing trend in American politics.

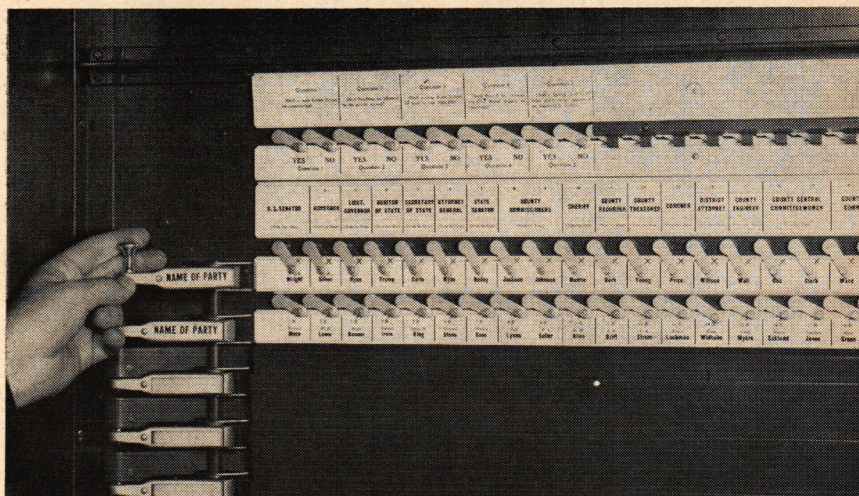
In times past, the vast majority of citizens voted "straight Democratic" or "straight Republican."

But today, many factors have combined to lead people to "vote for the man" rather than the party. These include a higher standard of education, swifter and more efficient means of communication (such as television), and consequently more reliance on individual choice rather than the word of the political leaders in a district.

It is easy to "split your ticket"—and union members throughout the U. S. this November will take advantage of this.

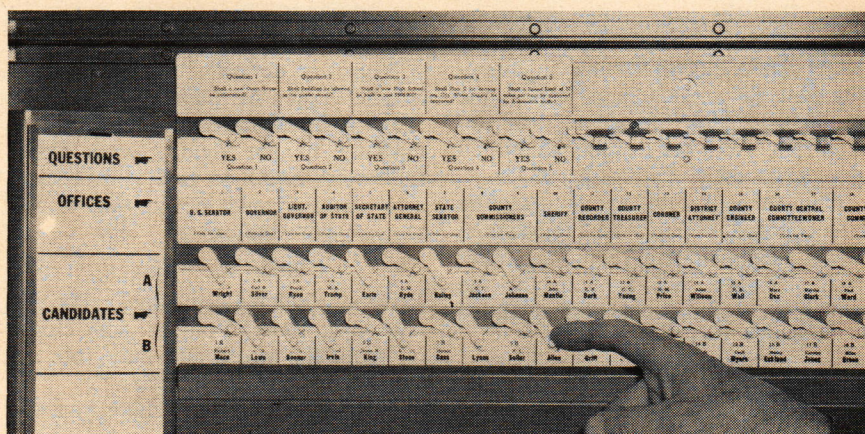
Fresh in their memory is the fact that party labels are not a sure guide in determining which public officials are friends of labor, and which are enemies.

During the voting on the labor-busting Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin bill



Pictured above is one type of voting machine currently in use. First step is to pull the large red lever which closes the curtain. Facing the machine, you will see a panel similar to the one above. At the left are levers reading "Democratic Party" and "Republican Party." You pull one of these levers to vote a "straight" ticket. If you wish to "split your ticket," that is, vote for some candidates in each party, DO NOT pull the lever which carries the name of the party.

DO THIS



PHOTOS FROM ROCKWELL MFG. CO.

To "split your ticket," pull down the lever over the name of the candidate in either party for whom you wish to vote (see above). When you pull down the lever, a red "x" will appear. This "x" should appear for each candidate for whom you wish to vote. If you make a mistake, you have time to change it. The machine does not register your vote until you are all finished. When you have pulled down a lever for each office, you register your vote by moving the large red lever (which you used to close the curtain) back to its original position. When this has been done, you have voted.

The machine shown above is only one of several types currently in use. Voting machines and voting regulations vary slightly in some states. You will be given voting instructions as you enter the voting booth. Read these instructions carefully. By and large, however, the principles illustrated above will apply. If you have any questions before you enter the booth, ask an attendant for clarification.

last year, for example, dozens of Democratic Congressmen voted against labor, despite the fact that their party has given greater lip-service to labor's cause. On the other hand, some Republicans stood up as friends of labor.

In view of this experience, thousands of union members who once voted "straight Democratic" or "straight Republican" this year will split their ticket, perhaps for the first time.

Those who, for example, wish to withhold their vote from the Democratic presidential candidate, John F. Kennedy, but who wish to vote for other Democratic candidates running in their district, will split their ticket.

Likewise, those who wish to defeat a Democratic Congressman who betrayed their union by his vote on the labor bill, but do not wish to vote against all Democrats, will also split their ticket. The same is true for those who wish to vote for some, but not all, Republicans.

"Party regulars," of course, discourage ticket-splitting, using the argument that it is the party and the party's program that counts, not the man. But the constantly increasing number of independent voters are aware of the fact that many incompetent political figures hide behind the facade of "party discipline" on unimportant issues but cannot be counted upon when crucial issues arise.

This makes it necessary to study the voting records of individual legislators, or the administrative record of other public officials, and to vote for the *man* whom you deem best qualified to represent you.

Regulations Vary

Voting regulations vary. Some states still use the paper ballot, which you mark by hand, and some use voting machines, on which you vote by operating levers next to the name of the candidate for whom you wish to vote.

To avoid voting a straight party ticket, make sure that you do not place an "X", either by hand or by machine, next to the words "Democratic Party" or "Republican Party." If you make such a mark, you have voted the straight party ticket. If you also place an "X" next to an individual's name, you destroy your vote.

To split your ticket, look at the names of the candidates for an office, mark your "X" (on paper ballots) or turn the lever (on voting machines) next to the name of the candidate for

that office for whom you wish to vote; then move on to the next office and repeat the process.

You will be given voting instructions as you enter the voting booth. Read these instructions carefully. Each state has some slight variation in its voting process; by and large, however, the principles stated above will apply in every case.

When you enter the voting booth, *take your time*. It is your right and duty as an American citizen to vote conscientiously. For example, do not let the look of a seemingly-complicated voting machine confuse or alarm you. It is not really complicated at all. If you hurry, you may vote for the wrong man. Your vote is too precious to permit this to happen.

If your state or district uses voting machines, here is what you will see.

When you enter the voting booth, you will see a machine which lists on one line or column the name of the office, on the next line or column the name of the Democratic candidate for that office, on the third line or column, the name of the Republican candidate for that office; and other party candidates, if any, will be in additional lines or columns.

Your first action is to take the large handle (usually painted red) and move it as indicated on the machine (usually to the right). This closes the voting booth to give you privacy, and sets the machine so that it will register your votes.

Take Your Time

Once this has been done, relax and take your time. You are now closed off from the world and may vote according to your conscience.

On the face of the machine, you will see small levers next to or below the name of each candidate. Turn the lever for the candidate of your choice in each office. *Do not* turn the lever next to the words "Democratic Party" or "Republican Party" if you wish to vote for some candidates in each party.

When you have turned these small levers, your vote has still not been registered on the machine, so that you may make changes as long as the voting booth remains closed.

When you have made all your selections, take the big handle which you used to close the voting booth, and move it back to its original position. This registers your vote and opens the voting booth so that you may leave. You have voted.

If your state or district still uses paper ballots, splitting your ticket is even simpler. Mark your "X" next to the candidate of your choice for each office. Do not put any mark in the circle next to or below the titles, "Democratic Party" or "Republican Party."

The fact that more and more Americans are "splitting the ticket" was vividly demonstrated in 1956, when Republican Dwight D. Eisenhower was elected President by a big margin, yet the Democratic Party won a huge majority in the Congress.

Study the issues and the candidates carefully. When you go to the polls in November, vote for those candidates who believe in the rights of labor and the rights of the average citizen. If you feel this can best be accomplished by "splitting your ticket," it is your right.

Record Vote Is Foreseen

Political experts were predicting last month that more Americans will vote in the November Presidential elections than anytime in history.

Teamster officials throughout the nation are conducting "Be Sure to Register and Vote" drives. There is still time for registering in many states.

Congressman Elmer Holland of Pennsylvania has supplied the following evidence to his constituents as proof that every vote counts:

1944—Senator Robert Taft of Ohio won reelection by less than one vote per precinct in Ohio.

1948—Senator Lyndon Johnson of Texas, now running for Vice President, won his election to the Senate by only 87 votes.

1950—Governor Mennen Williams of Michigan was elected Governor by less than one for every three precincts in the state.

1954—Governor Averill Harriman of New York, Senator Richard Neuberger of Oregon, and Senator Clifford Case of New Jersey were elected by less than one vote per precinct in their states.

1960—Senator Quetin Burdick of North Dakota was elected by a margin of just one-half vote per precinct.

The highest percentage of voters to turn out on election day occurred in 1952, when 62% voted. In the last Presidential election in 1956 exactly 60% of the voters turned out. Back in 1951 only 51% voted.

Meet Local 107's Adopted Son

Very little of the concern Teamster organizations have for the problems of others appear in the public press, and more often than not the good that comes from this concern receives no public notice or attention from radio and television. A case in point is Johnny Magowan, a youngster of nine who resides in Philadelphia, Pa.

Johnny was born with the dreaded cerebral palsy. He has never been able to walk—that is until his sad case came to the attention of Ray Cohen, Executive Secretary of Local 107. Ray, who is also an International Trustee, together with Elwood Craig, a business representative for Local 107, went into action. The Teamster organization entered the child into the Shriner's Hospital in Philadelphia, underwriting all costs.

Since that first operation, some years ago, Ray and his organization have taken care of the expenses for five more major operations, hoping that someday soon Johnny will be able to be as active as any other boy his age. Because of the advances of medical science and a lot of Teamster prayers this hope may be realized.

Today, Johnny walks with the aid of crutches. Tomorrow, because of Local 107 and its 15,000 members, he may not need them.



Johnny Magowan

Union Aids Light Opera Group



The sounds of opera rang from the auditorium in Teamsters headquarters in Washington, D.C., last month as the union opened its facility to an outside group for the first time.

The American Light Opera Company, a non-profit group, presented Gian-Carlo Menotti's "The Old Maid and the Thief" in a benefit performance for the D.C. Bureau of Rehabilitation, prisoners' aid society. The union donated the auditorium.

President James R. Hoffa (above) received thanks before the opening performance from Miss Cecilia Karikas, who helped arrange the performance.

Heretofore the auditorium has only been used for meetings of union delegates and headquarters personnel. But President Hoffa said the union "was very happy to help a worthy cause."

Much at Stake In Yakima Strike

The famous Washington Apple and other fruit is now literally bruised and rotten, for it is being handled by scabs working behind picket lines of Yakima Local 760.

The Teamster local is in a fight to the finish with Tree Fruit Association, the staunchest supporter of Right to Work laws in the state of Washington. They were the heaviest contributors in the campaign to enact the law. The lawyer of the association, Ernie Falk, stumped the state for the "right to workers."

Local 760 struck the fruit packing warehouses after months of fruitless

negotiations. Seven firms are now on strike with more to come as they begin operations. There are 27 firms involved with 24 of them represented by the Tree Fruit Association. Four hundred members are out with an eventual 2000 involved at the peak of the season.

It is obvious and recognized by the Union and its members that this is an attempt to destroy Union labor in Yakima and eventually in this part of the Northwest.

At the present time struck warehouses are operating with school children and other unskilled workers which will obviously result in a considerable loss to growers due to the bruising and destruction of the fruit caused by the mishandling.

Trusteeship Case Explained

Labor Department Assailed

The Teamsters Union said last month that the Department of Labor "should be strongly censured" for pressure tactics in trying to table or amend a report by a committee of the American Bar Association which was critical of the Department's administration of the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin labor bill.

The report in question, prepared by Professor Clyde Summers of the Yale University Law School, a leading legal authority on internal union affairs, was critical of the Labor Department's investigations under the labor act. The report criticized the Department for an "air of secrecy" in administering the Act and for placing emphasis "on catching violators and not in correcting violations."

A statement issued by the union accused the Labor Department of "having engaged in the high pressure tactic of buttonholing committee members in efforts to have the report amended or tabled or, in the alternative, that a rebuttal report be included in the record."

No Agreement

The statement deals at length with a dispute between the union and the Labor Department regarding the issuance of a subpoena, declaring that "it is clear that the International Union had not agreed to make its records on trustee locals available to the Department on May 31, nor was there a refusal on May 31 to make the records available."

The statement says in full:

The Department of Labor has recently issued press releases and statements to the effect that a Committee Report of the Labor Relations Section of the American Bar Association was based on inadequate and inaccurate information. The report, prepared by Professor Clyde Summers of the Yale Law School, the leading legal authority in the United States on internal union affairs, is critical of the conduct of investigations by the Labor Department under the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin Act. Among other things, the Department is criticized for an "air of

secrecy" in administering the Act and for placing emphasis "on catching violators and not in correcting violations."

The Department apparently believes that the report is not fair in its implied criticism of the Department for having issued a subpoena at 4:10 p. m., "requiring forthwith submission of a broad range of documents the same day." The Department's Information Director is reported as having released a statement that the subpoena was issued to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters because the Union at first agreed to make its records

available on a certain date, but then refused to do so. (See BNA Daily Labor Report, No. 172, A-18 (September 2, 1960) and 46 LRR 365 (September 12, 1960). Obviously, the Information Director is misinformed. The fact of the matter is that the International Union did not at any time agree to make available the records in question without the issuance of a valid subpoena. What actually occurred is this:

On May 27, 1960, four Labor Department investigators arrived at International Headquarters with a request to have access to the records of the International concerning trustee locals. One of the investigators explained that he and his colleagues were members of a group which had been assigned to the affairs of the Teamsters, that they did not have a labor background, and that they desired access to the International's records in order to "educate" themselves. It was emphasized that the request was not based upon any complaint which had been filed with the Department or upon any allegation of violation of the law.

Conference Proposed

General President Hoffa proposed that a joint conference of Labor Department representatives, the Monitors and Union officials be held in his office on May 31. Mr. Hoffa made this proposal because he was interested in restoring all trustee locals to autonomy and felt that a joint discussion would facilitate that objective. *But no commitment was made that any records would be made available on May 31 or on any other date.*

Mr. O'Connor, Assistant Commissioner for Compliance and Enforcement, and another representative of the Labor Department attended the meeting of May 31. During the meeting Mr. O'Connor stated that the Initial Trusteeship Reports which the International Union had filed concerning certain trustee locals were "too general" with respect to the reasons for the imposition of trusteeship and that

Trustee Logjam Eased at Last

After 27 months of Monitor-imposed inaction, the International Union last month received permission to restore four trustee local unions to autonomy.

The unions are Local 176, Dayton, O.; Local 431, Fresno, Calif.; Local 630, Los Angeles, Calif.; and Local 955, Kansas City, Mo.

Among President Hoffa's first actions upon taking office in January, 1958, was to pledge the removal of all trusteeships wherever feasible. Nearly 50 locals were restored to autonomy between January and June, 1958, at which time the Board of Monitors, under then-chairman Martin F. O'Donoghue, prohibited any further action in this direction.

Last month, the Union finally received court approval to restore the above four locals to autonomy, following elections supervised by the Honest Ballot Association.

Some 48 locals now remain under trusteeship. "These will be restored to autonomy just as soon as the Monitors and courts permit it," President Hoffa said.

the Labor Department desired access to the International's Washington records to get a clearer picture concerning the matter.

After some discussion relating to Mr. Hoffa's desire that the Department of Labor cooperate in getting all trusted Locals restored to autonomy, Mr. O'Connor inquired whether the International Union would permit an examination of its records relating to trusted Locals. Counsel for the International replied by suggesting that since the request involved a new law and the Union's first experience with it, the Department set forth in writing what records were desired and the reasons why access to the records was requested. Mr. O'Connor did not reply to this suggestion. Instead, after a brief discussion *during which his colleague admitted that he had stated on May 27 that the records were desired for "educational purposes,"* Mr. O'Connor inquired whether the Union was refusing to furnish the records. *No refusal to furnish records occurred.* On the contrary, counsel for the Union again suggested that the business-like manner in which to proceed would be for Mr. O'Connor to state in writing precisely which records he desired and the reasons why the request was made. It was noted that this procedure would enable the Union's lawyers to confer with their clients concerning compliance with the request, and the opinion was expressed that in all fairness the Department should follow this suggestion.

Subpoena Served

At no point was there any suggestion by Mr. O'Connor that this was a matter of emergency or that immediate examination of these records would serve some urgent requirement. Nevertheless, without replying to or commenting on the suggestion of Union counsel, Mr. O'Connor served a subpoena, *which had been prepared in advance of the meeting.* It was then approximately 4:10 p. m., and the subpoena called upon the Union to produce at Room 133 of the Labor Department *on that day,* "all records for the period beginning March 15, 1958 to the present date . . . pertaining to and involving the establishment, maintenance and administration of all trusteeships . . . excluding those over which the trusteeship had expired prior to September 14, 1959."

Union attorneys advised that the subpoena was clearly invalid and

moved in federal district court to quash it. Prior to the hearing date on the motion to quash the subpoena, attorneys for the Labor Department made overtures to counsel for the Union in an effort to resolve the matter by negotiation. As a result of such negotiations, the Department issued a second subpoena—this time a valid one. The Union undertook to comply with the valid subpoena and the invalid subpoena was withdrawn. Accordingly, the Union consented to the entry of a court order dismissing as moot its motion to quash the invalid subpoena.

It is thus clear that the International

Union had not agreed to make its records on trusted Locals available to the Department on May 31, nor was there a refusal on May 31 to make the records available. Further, the treatment of the incident in the Summers Report is accurate, fair, objective, indeed, even restrained. For this reason, among others, the Department should be strongly censured for having engaged in the high pressure tactic of buttonholing committee members in efforts to have the report amended or tabled or, in the alternative, that a rebuttal report be included in the record of the proceedings of the Labor Relations Section.

New AFL-CIO Demands For Return of Teamsters

The Texas AFL-CIO last month passed a resolution urging George Meany, Walter Reuther, and other AFL-CIO leaders to go out, and bring the International Brotherhood of Teamsters back into the AFL-CIO.

Resolution

The 600 delegates to the annual Texas convention unanimously adopted the resolution. It stated: "We look forward to the time when these trade unionists (Teamsters) are participating in our local and state council.

"We urge our national AFL-CIO leadership to hasten the day when they are once again a part of the official family of labor."

The resolution also stated: "In a recent barrage of Congressional and legislative investigations, it was never indicated that our Texas Teamsters were involved in any illegal activities.

"The McClellan Committee tried to revive and re-hash an old charge against one Teamster leader who had already been found innocent of these charges by an Austin (Tex.) jury."

There is strong sentiment within the AFL-CIO for the immediate return of the Teamsters to the "house of labor." In recent months several international unions and state AFL-CIO organizations, including Pennsylvania, New York, California and other groups, have passed resolutions asking the Teamsters to come back to the AFL-CIO.

Teamster President James R. Hoffa has stated on many occasions that the Teamsters Union would welcome an invitation to rejoin the AFL-CIO. However, he has added that the Teamsters would not sacrifice its autonomy as the price for the invitation.

No Meetings

The AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee which expelled the Teamsters on the phony charges of the McClellan-Kennedy Committee has never held another meeting.

At the AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco, Calif., last year, a resolution was introduced demanding that the Teamsters be readmitted to the Federation.

George Meany used all the powers of his political persuasion to prevent the resolution from coming to the floor of the convention for debate. He was successful in having the resolution tabled.

7,300 Benefit at General Dynamics Local 1205 Adds To Health Plan



Edward W. Rice, left, secretary of Local 493 in New London, Conn. and H. R. Doyle, shop steward for the Teamster organization, conduct rank-and-file election for contract ratification by employees at the General Dynamics Corp., Electric Board Division at Groton, Conn. Settlement took 31 negotiation meetings and will bring improved benefits to over 7,300 workers. Rice headed up the negotiating team and was the spokesman for 11 craft unions holding contracts with the company. One-hundred-and-ten workers belong to Local.

Local 1205 recently added a diagnostic and preventive eye program to their Medical Center in New York. The union's new branch of medical service offers to its members and their families a specialist in eye diseases along with the most modern equipment available.

Sigmund Brovanski, secretary of the New York Teamster organization and a union Trustee for the Center, said that Local 1205's health and welfare program has produced "wonderful results" since the program began last April.

Under the plan members and their families can secure diagnostic, clinical and laboratory examinations for the early detection of cancer, tuberculosis and other diseases. The plan also calls for a preventive health service, including a new eye program, injections for the prevention of polio and lockjaw.

FDR on Right to Vote

PROBABLY the most stirring words ever written by an American President about the exercising of our precious right to vote, were penned by the late Franklin Delano Roosevelt. With the national elections but a few weeks away, it seems fitting and proper to recall these words at a time when our country's future demands that we exercise this right on November 8:

"Americans have had to put up with a good many things in the course of our history. But the only rule we have ever put up with is the rule of the majority.

"Here in the United States we have been a long time at the business of self-government. The longer we are at it the more certain we become that we can continue to govern ourselves, that progress is on the side of majority rule, that if mistakes are to be made we prefer to make them ourselves and to do our own correcting.

"When you and I stand in line for our turn at the polls, we shall stand in a line which reaches back across the entire history of our Nation.

"Washington stood in that line and Jefferson and Jackson and Lincoln. And in later days Cleveland stood there and Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson. All these in their day waited their turn to vote. And rubbing elbows with them—their voting equals—is a long succession of American citizens whose names are not known to history but, who by their vote, helped make history.

"**EVERY MAN** and every woman who has voted in the past has had a hand in the making of the United States of the present. Every man and every woman who votes tomorrow will have a hand in the making of the United States of the future. To refuse to vote is to say: "I am not interested in the United States of the future."

"We who live in a free America know that our Democracy is not perfect. We are beginning to know also that, in self-government as in many other things, progress comes from experience. People do not become good citizens by mandate. They become good citizens by the exercise of their citizenship and by the discussions, the reading, the campaign give-and-take which help them make up their minds how to exercise that citizenship."

Bissinger Strike Over Layoffs

Teamster Local 626 in Los Angeles, Calif., last month called a strike against the Bissinger Company because of a company demand that all people over 55 years of age be laid off.

A. J. Menard, secretary-treasurer of 626, declared that Teamsters would stay out on strike as long as necessary to prevent such discriminatory treatment of fellow Teamsters.

"We must strike," said Menard, "as this (company policy) is against the community and United States policy."

Still Unfair

Members of the Teamsters Union and their families were reminded again this month by Executive Vice President Harold J. Gibbons that the F. M. Stamper Co. of Missouri, processors of frozen poultry and pies under the brand name "Banquet" does not deserve the patronage of union families in America.

The firm has practiced and is practicing a set policy of the worst possible wages, hours and conditions of employment for its employees.

In addition to the brand name "Banquet," Stamper also packages frozen foods for the Kroger Company under the brand name "Country Club."

JOHN B. MCGINLEY, C. P. A. (1927-1955)
LEO F. MCGINLEY, C. P. A.
MEMBERS OF AMERICAN INSTITUTE
OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

MCGINLEY & MCGINLEY
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

UNION TRUST
BUILDING
WASHINGTON 5, D.C.

August 19, 1960

International Brotherhood of Teamsters,
Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America
25 Louisiana Avenue, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Gentlemen:

We have examined the consolidated balance sheet of the

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS,
CHAUFFEURS, WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS OF AMERICA
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY, TEAMSTERS' NATIONAL
HEADQUARTERS BUILDING CORPORATION

as at June 30, 1960 and the related statement of income and expense for
the six months then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with
generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests
as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion the referred to consolidated balance sheet and
statement of income and expense present fairly the financial position of the

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS,
CHAUFFEURS, WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS OF AMERICA

as at June 30, 1960 and the results of its operations for the six months
then ended.

Respectfully submitted,
MCGINLEY AND MCGINLEY,

By Leo F. McGinley
Certified Public Accountant.

**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY—TEAMSTERS' NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS BLDG. CORP.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
As at June 30, 1960**

ASSETS

Cash:			
On Deposit	\$ 865,997.01		
In Transit	7,820.30		
Office Fund	500.00	\$ 874,317.31	
Accounts Receivable:			
Advances—Affiliated and Allied Organizations	193,337.95		
Advances for Bookkeeping Machines	82,858.33		
Monitors Revolving Fund	5,000.00		
Others	29,618.50	310,814.78	
Inventories—Cost or Market:			
Local Union Supplies and Equipment		110,388.12	
Investments:			
Securities—Maturity Value (Note 1)	32,134,083.74		
Accrued Interest Thereon	265,646.19	32,399,729.93	
Deposits:			
Equipment Contracts, Local Union	84,741.47		
Supplies and Others	450.00		
Monitors, Airline Deposit	425.00	85,616.47	
Deferred Charges to Future Operations:			
Prepaid Manual Costs	1,713.40		
Prepaid Insurance	14,220.45		
Prepaid Surety Bonds	97,419.02		
Prepaid Appeal Bonds	995.00		
Prepaid Postage	1,695.03		
Prepaid Building Operation Costs	202.41		
Cafeteria Stock Inventory, Lower—Cost or Market	685.07	116,930.38	
Fixed Assets:			
Real Estate	4,980,543.88		
Furniture and Furnishings	264,781.66		
Office Equipment	20,914.12		
Automobiles	8,336.28	5,274,575.94	
Total Assets			<u>\$39,172,372.93</u>

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INCOME, AND NET WORTH

Accounts Payable:			
Trade Creditors	\$ 179,618.73		
Employees Income Taxes Withheld	23,677.59		
Escrow Funds	16,606.73	\$ 219,903.05	
Accruals:			
Salaries and Expenses	75,777.39		
Taxes—Social Security	4,016.97	79,794.36	
Total Liabilities		\$ 299,697.41	
Deferred Income		622,192.96	
Net Worth:			
Balance January 1, 1960	38,418,263.24		
Deduct:			
Excess of Expenses over Income for the			
Six Months ended June 30, 1960	167,780.68	38,250,482.56	
Total Liabilities, Deferred Income and Net Worth			<u>\$39,172,372.93</u>

This Balance Sheet is subject to contingent liabilities in the amount of \$335,000.00, representing contested legal fees of \$210,000.00 and guaranteed bank loans to allied organizations of \$125,000.00.

Note 1: \$690,000.00 deposited as collateral for Supersedeas Appeal Bonds and guaranteed bank loans to allied organizations.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1960

Operating Income			
Fees			
Per Capita	\$3,508,450.50		
Initiation	312,025.10		
Organizational	75.00	\$3,820,550.60	
Other Income			
Sales of Supplies	64,991.54		
Refunds, Claims and Overpayments	221.75	65,213.29	
Total Operating Income			\$3,885,763.89
Deduct:			
Operating Expenses			
Per Capita Assessments	10,898.16		
Donations to Subordinate Organizations	755,623.61		
Organizing Campaign Expenses	954,665.62		
Supplies Purchased for Resale	34,937.75		
Magazine "International Teamster"	482,810.20		
Legislative Expense	10,965.69		
Legal Fees and Expense	476,092.96		
Retirement and Family Protection Plan	255,290.67		
Monitors Fees and Expenses	167,749.41		
Donations to Allied Organizations	29,500.00		
Appeals and Hearings	4,251.32		
Anti Racketeering Committee	4,315.98		
Officers, Organizers and Auditors, Salaries	357,904.72		
Officers, Organizers and Auditors, Expenses	233,040.47		
Staff Salaries	116,450.16		
Staff Expenses	6,716.15		
Printing and Stationery	9,209.29		
Postage	7,386.23		
Conventions and Delegates Expense	1,459.03		
Telephone and Telegraph	19,133.86		
Express and Cartage	4,464.89		
Office Supplies and Expense	19,431.74		
Office Furniture and Equipment Repairs	2,938.96		
Auditing Expense	1,225.00		
Bonds and Insurance	27,821.33		
National Headquarters Building:			
Custody	4,069.14		
Maintenance Supplies and Service	62,469.73		
Supervision and General Expenses	2,854.55		
Cafeteria and Kitchen	24,391.96		
Depreciation, Building	48,847.00		
Insurance, Building	1,712.30		
Taxes, Real Estate	30,999.22		
General Executive Board Authorizations	44,228.81		
Donations to Public Causes	3,725.00		
New York Office	5,000.00		
San Francisco Office	3,912.88		
Dallas Office	1,860.00		
Minneapolis Office	5,645.07		
Public Relations	104,440.65		
Taxes, Personal Property and Other	5,845.27		
Taxes, Social Security	25,841.52		
Department and Divisional Expenses	256,396.73		
Auto Repair and Maintenance	1,924.95		
Depreciation—Furniture and Equipment	33,571.68		
Health and Welfare Insurance	3,520.64	4,665,540.30	
Net Deficit from Operations			(779,776.41)
Deduct:			
Financial Income			
Income			
Interest on Investments	\$624,172.03		
Discount Income	36,485.53		
Other	375.15	661,032.71	
Expense			
Service Charges	\$ 46,526.43		
Investment Expense	1.50	\$ 46,527.93	
Net Financial Income			\$ 614,504.78
Total Operational and Financial Deficit			(165,271.63)
Add:			
Other Expense		2,509.65	
Excess of Expense over Income for the			
Six Months ended June 30, 1960.			(\$ 167,780.68)
() Denotes Deficit.			

World Softball Contenders



Teamster Local 886 of Oklahoma City, Okla., made it into the playoffs for the World Softball Tournament in New York City late last month. James Hamilton, president of 886, is proud of the team's season record during which they won the City Championship, losing only three of 21 games; won the State Championship, and the Southwest Regional Championship without losing a single game. President James R. Hoffa announced that the International Union was contributing \$2,000 to finance expenses to the World Tournament.

IBT Tight Money Fight Pays Off

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters' opposition to tight money-high interest rate policies began paying off as the Federal Reserve Board in recent weeks reduced its discount rate from 4% to 3½%, and again from 3½% to 3%.

In the March issue of the *International Teamster*, opposition to high interest rates was spelled out in detail. At that time, the Federal Reserve's discount rate was a whopping 4%, the highest rate since the Great Depression of the 1930's.

The discount rate is the interest rate charged by the government to big national banks that are members of the Federal Reserve banking system.

It is this rate that determines all other interest rates. When it's high, all other interest rates go up, and when it is lowered, other interest rates are correspondingly lower.

Tight money-high interest rate policies do not injure big business because the interests costs are charged to Teamster families and other people in the consumer category.

With Federal discount rate lower by one full percent, prices for homes, home appliances and other consumer goods should decrease correspondingly,

and unemployment should decrease also as industry is able to borrow more money at lower interest rates to expand industrial production.

Local 179 Wins In NLRB Ruling

After three years of considering whether or not a union on strike against an employer has the legal right to picket other business sites owned by the struck employer, the National Labor Relations Board ruled that a union has this legal right.

The case in question involved Teamster Local 179 in Joliet, Ill., and the Alexander Warehouse and Sales Co.

Vice President John T. O'Brien of Chicago called the recent ruling a "precedent-making" decision, pointing out that under the ruling it makes no difference whether the union represents any employees at the unstruck place of business.

Local 179 was forced into an economic dispute with the warehouse and sales firm when the company refused to bargain collectively on wages, hours and conditions of employment. During the strike Local 179 members picketed Alexander's warehouse and yards in Peoria and Urbana which prompted the NLRB case.

Employers Hit By Automation

Automation is beginning to have serious financial affects on employers rather than concentrating all of its bad effects on the employee.

The Research Institute Association in its report and forecast to businessmen last month analyzed the new "profit squeeze" that is creating business failures at an all-time high.

RIA completely absolved labor costs, and placed the majority of the blame on automation. Blame was also placed on businessmen's huge stockpiles, which is fine during a business boom, but financially disastrous during a business slump.

Here is an example of how automation is hurting businessmen:

Expensive automation machinery cannot be laid-off during a business slump. The ten men that this machinery replaced previously could be laid off. Businessmen can shut their automation machinery down, but they must continue to pay for it, even though it is not operating. Another factor is that the relatively few highly-skilled employees that it takes to run the automation machinery must be retained during business slumps because they are hard to replace.

"Labor and material are not the chief culprits," that are reducing businessmen's profits said RIA. "Though wage rates are up, our polls indicate unit labor costs have held quite level or even declined more often than they have climbed," RIA added.

Teamster Drivers Most Courteous

A letter from Jay Sklar of Philadelphia, Pa., who recently assisted in the conduct of a traffic survey for the City of Philadelphia, highly praised the traffic habits of Teamster truck drivers which he termed "the most courteous drivers on the American road today."

The letter said, in part: "Time after time I noticed that truck drivers are true gentlemen of the road. They would yield the right-of-way to a car trying to make a left turn across traffic. Few autos did the same. The truck drivers, unlike their co-motorists, would not honk their horn at the slightest sign of a tie-up. I believe that truck drivers will always be the safest and most courteous drivers we have in this country."

FIFTY YEARS AGO

in Our Magazine



(From Teamsters' Magazine, October, 1910)

Striking It Rich

ONE would think that in this day of enlightenment and progress in the arts and sciences, such vulgar practices as hiring strikebreakers to disrupt legitimate strike activity by recognized unions would be anathema. But this is not the case as we look at two great and lengthy strikes still in progress, the Kohler and the Oregon newspaper strikes. Both of these managements have hired strikebreakers to take over the jobs of striking employees.

Many refinements have been made, however, in the care and feeding of strikebreakers or "scabs" as they are sometimes called. Only occasionally are steel knuckles and sock-encased bricks used to scatter strikers today. Now it's wiretapping and concealed recording devices at union halls and meetings, spies, and secret police.

At the turn of the century, management was not as discreet then as they are today about hiring professional spies or detective agencies to learn what their employees were "plotting" against them. And these agencies, in turn, were quite bold in advertising their wares as we will learn from a circular that was distributed among managements by one of these detective agencies and reported in our magazine.

"This service makes a specialty of handling labor troubles either existing or contemplated.

"We break strikes in all parts of the United States and Canada, and are prepared to submit a list of references from manufacturers and others who have employed us during the last five years.

"We have in our employ experienced guards for the protection of life and property during strikes and lockouts. These men are all over six feet in height, and selected for their ability to handle this class of work. All have seen strike service, many hold state and city police commissions, and should not be confounded with guards furnished by our imitators and recruited from the slums of the cities."

Unlike the well-paid "scab" of today—some strikebreakers working on the struck Oregon newspaper admitted earning up to \$300 a week plus room and board—the strikebreaker of 50 years ago had to accept what the employer wished to pay.

"We employ, transport and deliver



non-union men to fill up affected plants.

"We charge no premium on such mechanics, but employ them at the price per day you wish to pay, charging only for actual time agents may be engaged in securing them.

"Men employed by us will be taken to affected plants by our guards and safely delivered and strikers are not permitted to molest them."

The circular maintains that they have skilled operatives who can gain access to union meetings and find out what is being done at these meetings. The service also "possesses the necessary equipment, such as Winchester rifles, police clubs, cots, blankets, etc., to handle any sized trouble."

"Teddy" on Labor

THIS year being an election year, it might be well to reprint some of the political thoughts of a great campaigner of the 1900's and his views on organized labor—Teddy Roosevelt. This was a



major speech delivered by the former President of the United States and as thought-provoking today as it was when it was delivered. Here are some excerpts.

ON STRIKES—"I believe in the principles of organized labor and in the practice of collective bargaining, not merely as a desirable thing for the wage earners, but as something which has been demonstrated to be essential in the long run to their permanent progress.

"The public is growing more and more to understand that, in a contest between employer and employee—a corporation and a trades union—not only the interests of the contestants, but the interests of the third party—the public—must be considered. Anything like levity in provoking a strike, on the one hand or on the other, is certain more and more to be resented by the public.

"Strikes are sometimes necessary and proper; sometimes they represent the only way in which, after all other methods have been exhausted, it is possible for the laboring man to stand for his rights; but it must be clearly understood that a strike is a matter of last resort, and, of course, violence, lawlessness and mob rule must be promptly and sternly dealt with, no matter what the cause may be that excites them."

ON HONEST LEADERSHIP—"If the best men in a labor union leave its management and control to men of a poorer type, the effect will be just as disastrous as when good citizens in a city follow the same course as regards city government. The stay-at-home man in a union is just as much responsible for the sins of omission and commission of his organization as the stay-at-home man in a city is for the civic conditions under which he suffers and about which he complains.

ON WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS—"It is a shocking indictment of our industrial condition to be told in a matter-of-course way in a government report that thousands of workers in this country are compelled to toil every day in the week, without one day of rest, for a wage of \$45 a month. Such a condition is bad for them, and in the end, bad for all of us.

"It is not merely the duty of the wage earner, but it is also the duty of the general public, to see that he works under safe and healthy conditions."



WORTH VOTING FOR

From Bunker Hill to Okinawa and Heartbreak Ridge, dedicated Americans have fought for our flag. And on November 8, the flag will be flying at every polling place. It was worth fighting for . . . It is worth voting for. Vote November 8.

Created as a public service by



AMVETS

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